

# THE AMERICAN

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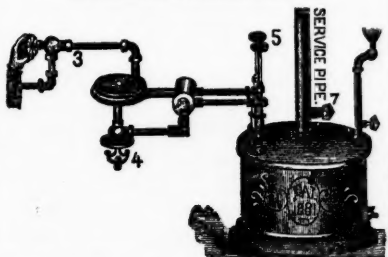
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# THE AMERICAN

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE President has selected Mr. EATON, of New York, Mr. THOMAN, of Ohio, and Dr. GREGORY, of Illinois, as the three commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of the law for the reform of the civil service. The selections seem to command general approval. All three are hearty friends of the reform as adopted, and each of them is a man of ability. To Mr. EATON's untiring and unselfish efforts is due the creation of the public opinion which made the new measure possible, and to his persistency is due the shape it took. Dr. GREGORY has shown himself a man of executive capacity and openness to ideas during his career as a college president. Mr. THOMAN is a Democratic editor who has been named as a candidate for the Governorship of his State. If any commission can make this reform a success, in the face of the apathy, or worse, of the heads of departments, and in spite of the inherent defects of the new law, these three can. They will need, it is true, the help which friendly criticism can give them, and perhaps experience may bring them to see that a better bill might have been drafted than that which Mr. EATON entrusted to Mr. PENDLETON.

THE Mexican Treaty has emerged at last from the preposterous secrecy which veils such transactions, and the public has the opportunity of studying it at full length. The vote to give the document to the public was due probably to a well-directed protest against the concealment of its provisions, which was sent from this city to the Senate. Its friends have lost nothing by publishing it. The clauses to which objection will be taken are those which admit Mexican sugar, tobacco and hemp free of duty. Two, at least, of these articles the United States can produce in sufficient quantity to supply the home market. This is not the case with sugar; but there is no just reason for bringing in Mexican sugar which does not apply equally to the product of our neighbors in the West Indies. We should like to see Congress pass the resolution, offered by Mr. BAYNE, to put this article on the free list, and thus remove a tax of forty-seven millions a year from an article whose production at home cannot be increased by the continuance of the duty, and hardly will be diminished by its removal. If Congress is not prepared to take this step, then the Senate should reject this treaty; for Mexico contains an unlimited supply of land fitted for the growth of sugar cane, and before many years the sugars which come in free from Mexico will supersede all others.

In return for these concessions, Mexico puts on the free list a great variety of metallic manufactures which she does not produce, while she excludes from it those native manufactures she hopes to develop by Protection. Most of these we supply her already, and that to the full extent of her capacity to consume. The Mexican people are not a people likely to prove good customers for any but the simplest wares. They are not large in their demands for what we regard as the luxuries and the comforts of civilization, and they have shown no capacity of acquiring the taste for these. The hopes excited by this treaty are exactly parallel with those excited by a score of such treaties negotiated by Great Britain with countries of the same grade. Even the English have discovered that one New York as a customer is worth a hundred Stambouls.

But, were it not so, we should oppose this treaty as a commercial treaty simply, as a change in our fiscal laws enacted by one branch of Congress only, as an entanglement which may embarrass our national policy in the near future, and as a breach of faith with the thirty nations to whom we have conceded a "most favored nation" clause.

THE Senate has passed its bill for the revision of the tariff and the reduction of the internal revenue, only Mr. MITCHELL, of this State,

voting against the whole measure on its final passage. We should regret to see the tariff half of the Senate bill become a law; for, even after the removal of some of its worse features in the final discussion, it remains a measure loaded with excessive reductions and certain to do harm to our industries. The other half of the bill is less open to objection; but, when Mr. KELLEY moved to pass it in the House under a suspension of the rules, he failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority. As this bill would reduce the revenue by forty-one millions of dollars, it should command the support of those who are eager for a reduction of the revenue. But many of the newspapers which are the most eager for the removal of "war taxes," loudly applaud the minority for their resistance. They seem to believe, that, if taxes are to be reduced, the taxes on foreign imports should have the precedence of those on domestic manufactures. But the measure is by no means lost. The relaxation of ordinary rules in the concluding days of the session will give the majority in the House their opportunity, and we hope that Mr. KELLEY will not be slow to avail himself of it.

THE debate in both branches has helped to disclose the beauties of "revenue reform" to an admiring public. Senator GORMAN, of Maryland, called attention to the fact that the Senators of his own party had been voting for high duties on all those articles which their several States produce, and low duties on all others, while declaiming on the beauties of Free Trade. Mr. MORGAN's vote on cotton ties, Mr. VANCE's vote on rice, turpentine and peanuts, Mr. MAXEY's on wool, Mr. VOORHEES's on plate-glass, were instanced.

A remarkable petition against the reduction of the duty on books below twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem* was presented. It bore the signatures of OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER and THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH, who claim to express the views of American authors generally. They make no issue upon the general question of Protection against Free Trade; but, as the policy of Protection is recognized in all the pending legislation, they deem it both inequitable and inconsistent that the book interest should be singled out and subjugated to competition with the foreign producer. It would be inequitable to deprive anyone of the beneficial industries of the advantages of Protection which other industries generally share, and still more so to give the foreigner the advantage in the competition, as would be done by a law which keeps the duties on all the materials of book-making,—some of which are produced only in Europe,—but removes or materially reduces the duty on books. The spectacle would be presented of the American people schooling their own people in a foreign literature.

We fear that our three men of letters had not the fear of Professors PERRY and SUMNER before their eyes when they penned this memorial. Have they never learned that it is altogether a matter of indifference where anything is made, so that it be cheap,—that a protective duty has for its sole object the making things scarce,—and that patriotic feeling is legitimate only in the purely political sphere? They may not know that they are rank Protectionists, but it is the melancholy fact.

MR. ROBERT P. PORTER's letters from manufacturing centres in England and Scotland come very opportunely to the present discussion. Mr. PORTER's abilities as a statist are recognized universally, and his investigation set at rest the question of the relation of American to British wages. He finds that in Glasgow, for instance, skilled labor is paid about seven and a half dollars a week, and unskilled about two and a half dollars. A comparison of this with the American rates shows under what disadvantages the American manufacturer would encounter the unrestricted competition of the foreign producer. He could hold his own only by reducing wages to the British level. Nor are American workmen slow in perceiving the moral. *The National Labor Tribune*

of Pittsburg remarks: "On the whole, so far as the Glasgow schedule gives us insight, we should vastly prefer to do without 'revenue reform' quite a while longer."

MR. SKINNER, of the Twenty-Second New York district, has presented a resolution in the House for the repeal of all the internal revenue taxes, except that on liquors, and the distribution of the national surplus among the States. The resolution was imperfectly reported, but its main features appear to be right, and it breaks the ice on a very important question. Its reference to the proper committee may result in a proposal that will work. We observe that our proposal of such a distribution has received support in several quarters, notably in *The Banker's Magazine*.

*The American Protectionist* objects that "the only practical way for Congress to 'provide for State use' of excise is to repeal the national excise laws, and leave the States free to pass others to suit themselves." This was not the opinion of American Protectionists of forty years ago. They believed it possible to pass a national law for the distribution of the surplus which would secure its use for the benefit of the people. They embodied this in both the first and the second tariff laws of 1842, which President TYLER vetoed, and they again passed it as a separate bill after the Tariff of 1842 had become a law. Nor is the *Protectionist's* way of proceeding in any sense "practicable." No State can pass excise laws, for the reason that the manufacture of articles thus taxed would be driven out of the State to others which would bid for them by offering exemption from taxes.

THE Legislative Appropriation Bill has passed the House without much debate, and goes to the Senate. The Shipping Bill will come up in the House, but with amendments reported by the Committee on Commerce. It is to be hoped that this bill, the one to create a Territorial Government for Alaska, and that to exclude from the mails newspapers which advertise lotteries, will pass before the session ends. Next to the tariff, these are the most urgent questions before Congress.

A NEW and rather comical turn has occurred in the Tennessee debt business,—though the comedy of it may not be so apparent to the creditors who are concerned. The Democratic majority in the Legislature, fully persuaded by the party leaders of the justice and honesty of only paying fifty per cent. of the bulk of the debt, have now decided not to pay a larger share of any of it, and propose to slice off also half of what the Readjusters had been insisting was "the debt proper," and must be paid in full. This "debt proper" (which included some bonds issued to Mrs. POLK, widow of the President), it had been insisted, was of extraordinary and peculiar validity,—something quite sacred, in fact, even in the hands of the Readjusters; but the members of the Legislature had been too well convinced of the merit of repudiation to stop at the right limit. They seem to have argued that if repudiation was a good thing they could run no risk in having too much of it, and their conduct has excited a very lively ferment in the ranks of the faction that carried the State last fall. The comical side of the business is the dismay of the men who led the movement then, and who did not intend it to repudiate any of "the debt proper;" these find that there are but two rules of action in public affairs, and that, if the honest one be not selected, the other, by its own logic, may go to greater lengths than had ever been intended in the beginning. It has long been known that a down-hill road is easily travelled, and the Tennessee Readjusters are likely to find themselves deposited at the foot of the descent.

QUITE an increase of interest has been imparted to the "star" route trials by the appearance of RERDELL in the witness-box. Nothing is harder to prove than conspiracy, unless some of the conspirators turn State's evidence. In the former trial, Mr. JAMES and Mr. MACVEAGH testified to a confession this man had made to them, but which he afterwards had repudiated by affidavit. While there could be no doubt as to the truth of their testimony, the direct effect of his admissions on a jury is made much stronger by his repudiation of the affidavit and his full confirmation of what they reported as said by him. Nor is it surprising that he has deserted his partners in the conspiracy. They first deserted him. When they arranged an acquittal for themselves, they

also provided for the conviction of Messrs. MINER and RERDELL, and the worshipful majority of the jury united with the minority in finding these two guilty. That that minority was acting in the interest of Mr. BRADY and the Messrs. DORSEY, there is little room to doubt.

RERDELL's testimony covered every important point in the indictment, and brought into light damning facts not known heretofore. He testified that the conspiracy to defraud the Government was all that is alleged, that the elder DORSEY was the instigator and in part the author of the affidavit, that he begged RERDELL not to betray him by telling the truth in court, and that after his interview with Mr. JAMES his room had been robbed of his correspondence and other documents which would have implicated the whole party. One of these was a statement of the profits of the "ring" from these contracts, with a statement of the manner of their division among the chief conspirators, the last column being headed "T. J. B.," the initials of Mr. BRADY's full name.

THE city, borough and township elections were held throughout Pennsylvania on Tuesday; but the returns from them are of no great interest. As a general rule, each party manifested about the usual amount of vitality, but there were no very heated or significant contests. In Philadelphia, the result is a gain for the work of municipal reform. The reform members of the City Councils are now in the majority in both chambers, and very few of those who two years ago were most obstructive and determined on the other side will have seats in the new body. Out of the one hundred and twenty members who will compose the two chambers, eighty had the endorsement, in their election, of the Committee of One Hundred, and only thirty-three were opposed by it. In the result of Tuesday, it is true that two or three candidates whom the Committee strongly opposed pulled through, and as many others whom it warmly advocated were defeated; but these instances are unimportant, compared with the general success of the Committee's work. That it has greatly aided to bring about a complete revolution in all the departments of the city, no one will deny who compares the situation of February, 1881, with that which exists now; and that the change has been for the better, will be admitted, certainly, by all who prefer the public welfare to private and political jobbery.

It was rather noticeable, in the voting on Tuesday, that the Democratic support which the Committee has been able in several contests to enlist and direct for reform work was now less tractable and more disposed to move on partisan lines. The McMULLINS, DONAHUES, CRAWFORDS and MACKINS have never looked upon the work of reform and purification as anything better than a good club to beat the Republican "machine" managers over the head, and, now that this appears to have been accomplished, they are decidedly inclined to vote for "straight" candidates, who prefer Democracy to reform. In some wards, this inclination was used to beat good candidates for Council, and to elect men much less worthy; and by so much the operations of the Committee will be less easy in the future. To defeat only Republican "ringsters" and "roosters," while Democratic "ringsters" and "roosters" get into place, is not the work which the Committee has laid out for itself.

THE contest over the vacancy in the City Controller's Office in Philadelphia has been settled by the decision of the State Supreme Court, on Monday, that the Governor had the right to fill it, and that, therefore, Mr. TAGGART, elected by the City Councils, had not a valid claim. This scores a point for Governor PATTISON; his claim of the right to appoint is sustained, and the place goes to his personal friend and party associate, Mr. PAGE. As we have heretofore said, the Governor has been sharply criticised for holding on to his place as Controller without a resignation, thus enabling himself, upon stepping into the Governor's office, to name his own successor; and it is not to be denied that the appearance of "cute" management and perhaps partisan eagerness in this business gave offence to many who really had no hostility to Mr. PATTISON. That phase of the case, however, is now past, and it is satisfactory that the city has in Mr. PAGE a very competent and doubtless a very faithful official. He is in only *ad interim*, the election for a regular term coming up next fall; but at that time the Republicans will need to nominate a very good man, indeed, if they wish to displace him.



MR. LORIN BLODGET, who has been making a new and special enumeration of the industries of Philadelphia under a semi-official recognition from the Census Bureau, has sent to Mayor KING his first report. This is a summary of the number of establishments and persons of each class employed for the year 1882 in each ward of the city. The totals are as follows: Number of establishments, 11,482; men employed, 143,039; women, 66,172; youths, 28,355; total employed, 237,566. (For comparison, we add the figures given on these heads by the Census, 1880: Establishments, 8,377; men employed, 107,894; women, 51,618; youths, 14,350; total employed, 173,862.) The increase over 1880 is large, but part of this would be naturally due to growth. Mr. BLODGET, in sending the figures to the Mayor, says: "All the returns embodied in the above table were made on a printed form, over the signature of the proprietors in each case, and, when received, were entered in separate books for each ward. The returns for each ward were then classified, the originals compared, and this table completed February 19th, 1883."

Mr. BLODGET states that he will soon have ready the complete schedule of industries, with values produced for each, which aggregate for 1882 over \$470,000,000, (the Census figures on this head were \$304,591,725,) and that he has assurances from a high source that when completed his results will be accepted at Washington as official. He has been assisted in the Philadelphia work by a gentleman who was the agent for taking the New York City census, and who subsequently was chief of the manufacturing computations at Washington.

MR. MAHONE, of Virginia, and his companion, Mr. RIDDLEBERGER, will be able, by voting with the Democrats in the next Senate, to make that body a tie, the political classification of the chamber after March 4th being: Republicans, 38; Democrats, 36; Readjusters, 2. But this is the most that they can do in behalf of the Democrats, and substantially it is nothing of value; for it would only enable them to block the way of Republican action, while it would not give them power to carry their own measures. These facts ought to settle it conclusively, even in the minds of those Republicans who regard dicker as the highest form of political skill, that there can be no further submission of the Senate to Mr. MAHONE's dictation. With him and his lieutenant, or either of them, the Republicans would have a majority, it is true, while alone they have but half the Senate; but there is nothing more evident than the policy and propriety of refusing to obtain a majority by yielding to the Readjuster control. Such experience as we have had of Mr. MAHONE's ideas and methods has been all of one sort; and, however much he may conceive it necessary to "fight the devil with his own fire," in Virginia, it is no part of the Republican Senators' work to furnish him with diabolical instrumentality of any sort. If he can hold his own by the votes of the people in Virginia, that is one thing; but putting him in unrestrained control of the Federal "patronage" there and giving him commanding authority in the Senate, in order that, he may get the support of a majority, is quite a different matter. There must be no bargains with MAHONE. Let him take his votes to market, if he chooses, but not to one opened by the Republicans.

THERE is not yet, at this writing, any solution of the Senatorial contest in Michigan. Mr. FERRY, however, is practically out of the fight; on the last ballot taken on Wednesday, he received but ten votes out of one hundred and twenty-six. There has not yet appeared a definite prospect for any final adjustment; the voting is extremely scattered, and no one is indicated as a probable choice. Michigan ought not to be so poor in good and strong men as to have her choice delayed in this manner for so long. The investigations into the conduct of the contest have resulted materially to the damage of both HUBBELL and FERRY, it being pretty clear that their efforts to win were barely kept within the line of law straightness, and that they certainly overstepped at several points the mark of the strictly "legitimate."

THE Ohio River floods had reached their worst stage at the time of our last week's writing, and no worse details, fortunately, remained to be chronicled. But the enormous swelling of the rivers that enter the Mississippi has transferred the danger and destruction to that river. We shall have to be prepared for evil news from along its shores for

some time to come, the prediction of the Signal Service Bureau being that the flood will exceed that of last year, when so much damage was done.

THE attack by Professor SUMNER, of Yale College, upon ex-Secretary EVARTS, on account of the latter's speech at the New York Protection meeting, is not altogether approved, even within the walls of the New Haven university. Mr. EVARTS is one of the trustees of Yale,—the first, we believe, who was honored by election to the board by the *alumni* of Yale when they were given a share in the control,—and he has never been regarded as a stupid man in that neighborhood. Thinking it possible, therefore, that Mr. SUMNER may be mistaken in pronouncing him a vendor of "puerile and absurd" argumentation, the senior class of the university have invited Mr. EVARTS to come and address them on the subject of Protection. This step is so obviously appropriate that it has met with a hearty commendation in all quarters, and the senior class at Yale is voted to have a good sense of the fitness of things. Mr. EVARTS, we hope, will not disappoint public expectation; he owes it to the young gentlemen of his college to show them that his conception of public policy is neither puerile nor absurd, but that the Professor was irritated, probably, by the weakness of his own case.

SIR ALEXANDER GALT, the representative of Canada in London, still presses his scheme for a British imperial *zollverein* in which absolute Free Trade should exist between the mother country and the colonies, with a fence of common protective duties against the food and the manufactures produced by the rest of mankind. This large scheme lost its chance in 1880, while Sir ALEXANDER was on the way to England with it. When he landed, Lord BEACONSFIELD had held a general election and found himself in the minority. He might have taken it up, and probably meant to do so. It was foreshadowed in his Manitoba speech. But the Liberals never will. And it labors under the disadvantage that more than one British colony has made up its mind to develop its manufactures by Protection, and that these have more to fear than to hope from Free Trade with the mother country. Canada, herself, is an instance.

Besides, as the Canadian papers say, the complement of such a scheme would be the representation of the colonies in the imperial Parliament. Without that, they soon would gravitate into independence. Even now, they are kept within "the Empire" only by sentiment and by being let alone.

THE Queen's speech, read by proxy, not by herself, at the opening of Parliament, contains nothing very striking in the way of a programme for the session. The sentences relating to Egypt contain the usual implications and misstatements needed to bolster up British policy in that quarter, and the usual platitudes, instead of promises, as to the future. The Irish get a broad hint that this is to be an English and Scotch session, although some of their wants are to be seen to. There is not a word as to the extension of suffrage in British counties and the Irish constituencies generally,—not a word as to the establishment of local self-government of the counties in both islands. The only serious step in advance is the proposal to secure to English and Irish tenants compensation for agricultural improvements.

THE effect of the election of Mr. O'BRIEN, for Mallow, upon British public opinion has been prodigious. It is regarded as a declaration of defiance to England, and as portending the election of a great body of Nationalists at the next election. The *St. James's Gazette* takes it to heart so bitterly that it proposes the complete disfranchisement of all the Irish constituencies, Ulster, as well as the other three provinces, being excluded from representation. This, Mr. O'BRIEN retorts, is a very sensible proposal: "English rule cannot co-exist with liberty in this country; therefore, we must have English rule without it or else have no English rule at all." But it suggests that there is nothing new in this plan. It was tried by Sir WILLIAM PELHAM in Queen ELIZABETH's time, by CROMWELL after the Revolution of 1688, again in 1798, and in each instance with a vigor which is hardly possible in this century. Yet here is Ireland as much in need of subjugation, and as much a thorn in England's side, as ever. The whole history of the country shows that

the English are no more fit to govern Ireland than to govern France,—which also they once undertook.

THE testimony of Councillor CAREY leaves no margin of doubt as to the guilt of the persons who have been committed for trial in Dublin. It is impossible not to feel the most profound contempt for the creature who thus helps to tighten the rope around the necks of men whose leader in some sense he was, nor is it strange that one of the prisoners struck him as he passed the dock on the way to the witness-box. It appears from his evidence that he gave the signal when the Irish Secretary was killed, and that the most important member of the conspiracy, designated in his evidence as "Number One," is still at large. The Dublin despatches say he is an Irish officer who served in both the American War and the defence of France against Germany. This description fits nobody who is known on our side of the Atlantic.

One part of CAREY's evidence seems to implicate the Land League. He says that money was furnished through Miss BYRNE, a sister of the Mr. BYRNE who has been connected with the management of the Land League fund. This is not very conclusive evidence, but it has led to a demand in England that the accounts of the Land League be published. There is no way of effecting this, unless the treasurer could be secured as a witness for the Crown, and Mr. EGAN is in Paris.

Some American members of the Land League are embarrassed by these new disclosures. Very soon after the news of the murder in Phoenix Park, a proclamation appeared, signed by General COLLINS and Mr. BOYLE O'REILLY, offering five thousand dollars for the detection of the criminals. As matters now stand, these gentlemen probably would a good deal rather pitch the money into the Atlantic Ocean than divide it between MESSRS. FARRELL and KAVANAUGH. But they are quite safe if they choose to wait until either of these gentlemen present themselves in Boston to claim the money.

M. JULES FERRY has undertaken, with much reluctance, to organize the twenty-first French Ministry in thirteen years. The constant changes and shifts in the French Cabinet show that France has not succeeded in securing a form of government which really accords with the wants and the powers of her people. Her parliamentary institutions are exotic, and a queer combination of English and American ideas.

It is reported that the Icelanders are in a much worse condition than had been feared. The people are in serious need of supplies, and especially, the cattle of hay. But the ships sent out from Europe find all the harbors ice-locked and inaccessible. This is a winter of calamities.

[See "News Summary," page 319.]

#### THE SPREAD OF SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

IT is not long since Mr. HENRY FAWCETT discussed the spread of Socialism in America and on the continent of Europe, as one of the disastrous consequences of the Protectionist policy. It is now in order for Mr. FAWCETT to explain the growth of Socialism in England, as a result of the Free Trade policy. That there has been such a growth, we learn from various quarters; some proclaim it with exultation, others with apprehension. Mr. HENRY GEORGE's book, "Progress and Poverty," has had a circulation of some fifty thousand copies in a cheap edition during the present winter. The book falls on the English public like seed on prepared ground. In America, it excites no more than a theoretical interest,—at least, outside the Pacific Coast, for which it was written. No one regards the nationalization of land as lying within the range of our practical politics. But in England it is not so. Both theorists and practical men discuss the proposal as a matter of the utmost gravity. Veteran economists like FRANCIS NEWMAN come forth from their retirement to express their assent to this new evangel. Young economists, with the future all before them, declare that if Mr. GEORGE is wrong it is on points of detail chiefly, and that England must set her face in this new direction.

The two lectures delivered in London by Mr. TOYNBEE, of Balliol College, Oxford, were striking evidences of this new departure. Mr. TOYNBEE belongs to the new school of economists, which is spreading rapidly in England, and "denounces fervently the evil effects of unlimited competition and unrestricted contract." He does not accept

Mr. GEORGE's view that the land question is the tap-root question as regards social reconstruction; but he is in sympathy with Mr. GEORGE's objects, despite differences as to the manner of accomplishing them. He thinks that society is to be saved by combining the results of economic study with the principles of Christian Socialism. To listen to his criticism of Mr. GEORGE's book, St. Andrew's Hall was filled to overflowing with an audience gathered from all classes. Members of Parliament, professors, editors and workmen sat side by side, absorbed in a difficult and complicated examination of an abstract economic theory. Even had America a London, no such audience could be gathered in it for a similar purpose.

But the striking part of Mr. TOYNBEE's lecture was his praise of the principles of the Irish Land Law, and his declaration that in passing it the Radical party—including Mr. FAWCETT, of course, as well as Mr. GLADSTONE,—"had committed itself to a policy of Socialism." At this statement the audience burst into hearty cheers. Our readers will remember that we have been predicting for years past that the legislation about Irish land would give such an impulse to the spread of Socialism as it never had received from any other piece of legislation.

It is necessary to observe exactly what the Irish land laws do, that we may distinguish them from Governmental acts which have a superficial resemblance to them, but which violate no private rights. The principle that private rights must yield to public necessity, is admitted; but the consequent use must be public. The community, to secure the right of way, or some other public advantage, has the right to take and to keep private property for the public use, after making due compensation; but, so soon as the public use comes to an end, the ownership reverts. The streets of a city and the public roads of a country are public property only so long as the public actually uses them as such. When they cease to be roads or streets, they are *de facto* annexed to the adjoining properties, from which they were detached at the first, and cannot be transferred to the private ownership of other persons from that of the State by gift or sale. The same principle applies to property taken for the construction of railroads.

The use of the State's authority to transfer ownership from one private person to another without the consent of the former, or even to create for any private person an "estate" in property heretofore legally and entirely vested in another, is quite a different matter from this. Until 1870, neither England nor America ever admitted that the State could use its power in this way. In America, we still deny that it can; for, although some advocates of our railroads try to maintain that those corporations have a private ownership of land condemned for their use, no American court ever has admitted this doctrine. Land so taken is held by the corporation in trust for the State, to revert when its public use ceases. But the two Irish land laws of 1870 and 1881 both proceed upon the principle of creating by legislation an "estate" in the land for the tenant, and that without compensation to the landlord. That of 1881 is the most explicit in this regard. It declares that the Irish tenant, simply by renting land, and although his lease contains no other terms than the rate of payment and the term of continuance, acquires rights over that land of which he cannot be dispossessed, except by his voluntary act. He has the right to secure an abatement of his rent from a civil court. He has the right to sell the good-will to a successor of his own selection, unless his landlord purchases it at a fair valuation. He has the right to continue in possession so long as he pays the rent fixed for him by the court, and the landlord is subjected to a heavy fine if he "disturbs" him in possession. Mr. TOYNBEE is not mistaken. The party which passed that law did commit itself to a policy of Socialism. It asserted, that,—so far from private property being inalienable, except so far as the State, itself, needs it for public use,—the State may "save society" by violent and uncompensated transfers of property from owner to owner,—by "robbing PETER to pay PAUL."

This act has borne its appropriate fruits in both Ireland and England. In Ireland, it is one more contribution to the war of races. For theoretical Socialism, the Irish care nothing. Mr. DAVITT's attempt to draw the legitimate influences of the Land Act, they utterly repudiate. But Mr. PARNEILL has got them to believe—and Mr. GLADSTONE has given an indirect sanction to the belief,—that the root of Irish troubles is the land system. They have come to think that the extinction of landlordism is the path to national prosperity; and they accept the



Land Act as a concession that the proprietary rights of the landlords are not to stand in the way. They think, that, when they have effected the distribution of land among the common people, they will fall back upon the principle that property is inviolable, and will build a settled order on the ruins of a revolution. We doubt if they can.

The English are more logical. They are beginning to see that the Land Act involves the permanent unsettlement and fluidity of all land titles; a growing party among them accepts this with genuine satisfaction. They are heartily sick of the exaggerated statements of their orthodox economists, as to the divinity of competition and the beneficence of free contract. They have heard so often that the selfishness of the individual must achieve the welfare of the State, and are so tired of the iteration of this paradox, that they are disposed to put the individual under bonds and bars heretofore unthought of. All this is a violent reaction as narrow and one-sided as was the *laissez faire* doctrine of Mr. RICARDO and Mr. McCULLOCH. And all such reactions are dangerous in the extreme.

The American school of economists and the American nation we believe to be safe from these reactions. They never have been idolaters of competition, nor believers that private vices, such as selfishness, are public benefits. They never have shut the State out of contact with the industrial movement of society, and are, therefore, the less likely to rush to the other extreme of throwing upon the State the responsibility of industrial initiative. They regard the State as the co-ordinating power, which should seek by indirect means to promote that equal development of the industrial forces which constitutes the welfare of the nation. Their whole doctrine is summed up in the words of the Constitution, that the State exists "to provide for the common defence, and to promote [not 'provide for,'] the general welfare."

#### MONEY IN ELECTIONS.

MR. HENRY GEORGE'S article in the March number of the *North American Review*, on "Money in Elections," is, on the whole, an inadequate and confused treatment of a very important topic; it has some merit in giving details—though often inaccurately,—as to the prevalence of bribery in politics, and a greater claim to respect simply because it may have the effect of calling increased attention to the subject. It is undoubtedly true that the use and power of money in elections have increased, and have done so especially in certain localities. Mr. GEORGE instances the contest between the two wealthy competitors in the Murray Hill Congressional district of New York City, where Mr. ASTOR, though beaten, is alleged to have spent eighty or ninety thousand dollars in his short canvass, and Mr. FLOWER "some twenty odd thousand dollars;" but this was doubtless an extreme case. The sums actually spent are usually much exaggerated by public rumor, and a comical instance of this is shown in the article we refer to, where the writer speaks of Mr. ARTHUR, in the campaign of 1880, as going "down town to gather in an hour the last five hundred thousand dollars needed to carry Indiana." "The last five hundred thousand," is good; and Mr. ARTHUR'S collecting it, in New York City, in an hour, is also a rather entertaining story.

But too much money is spent in elections, and wherever the practice takes root it brings forth a political upas-tree. A Congressional district that becomes accustomed to the contests of rich, liberal and unscrupulous candidates, is inevitably demoralized and ruined. The instance which Mr. GEORGE quotes, of a Congressional district up the Hudson River, (the Thirteenth, composed of Dutchess, Putnam and Columbia Counties,) in which bribery is said to be extensively practised, illustrates this; for it will, no doubt, be found traceable directly to one or more hotly contested elections in which money was freely used, and which thus became a precedent from which venal voters drew the conclusion that they might as well regularly demand pay for their votes.

That the practice of bribery is general throughout the country, is, of course, not true. That it is disgracefully influential in some localities, is certain. That it is an evil demanding attention, and likely to increase, unless resolutely attacked, will neither be doubted nor denied by anyone who has taken a part in the direct management of political movements, or has gone beneath the surface in a practical study of elections. That bribery is more general in the country than

in the large cities, is not true, either, except so far as it is qualified by the fact that in some isolated or exceptional agricultural sections—as, for instance, the lower counties of Delaware, and adjoining parts of Maryland, and perhaps in the WHITEHOUSE-KETCHAM district up the Hudson, already alluded to, and in some parts of New Jersey, as declared in a recent report of a special committee of the Legislature of that State,—there is a certain element of the population which has become regularly purchasable. In the great cities, the slums—the worst wards, and the bad precincts of wards not the worst,—always have a percentage of corruptible voters. This may be large or small; it depends much on the enforcement of the penalties against bribery,—the vigilance and efficiency of prosecuting officers, the vigor of judges, the purity of juries, the *morale* of the police force, the integrity of the Mayor. At this time, in Philadelphia, political corruption is running low. Its practice has become dangerous. Men fear to act dishonestly at elections. Old hands at "fixing" things have been caught, convicted and imprisoned. Those who were in their company at such work are—for the time, at least,—thoroughly frightened. It is a bold man who dares undertake now to buy votes, "repeat," stuff ballot-boxes or alter returns in Philadelphia. But the natural tendency to this in the bad portions of a great city is always strong. If the tone of political sentiment here shall relax, or the officers of law and justice become less vigilant, bribers, repeaters, box-stuffers and "rounders" will spring up again by the same processes as those under which thieves and other criminals multiply the moment they find society's vigilance less repressive.

Under the new Constitution of Pennsylvania (to whose provisions Mr. GEORGE refers in his article,) there has been a check upon the corrupt use of money at elections. Our authority for this is especially men who had been familiar with the elections in the coal counties,—Luzerne, for instance,—and who testify that things changed for the better under the pressure of the iron-clad oath which elected officers are obliged to take on entering upon their places. The instance which Mr. GEORGE alludes to, in the session of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1881, when Senator COXE, of Luzerne, declined to take the oath, illustrated, not the prevalent extent of corruption, as Mr. GEORGE imagines, but the extent to which an exact and conscientious man wished to regard the obligation of his oath. Mr. COXE declined to take it upon the scruple of his doubts; he had not, he said, spent a cent corruptly, yet it was possible that on a strict construction of the statute some expenditure which he had made might be thought unlawful. This was a degree of care and conscientiousness which was creditable to Mr. COXE, and which indicated, so far as it was an indication at all, the progress of political purification in his district.

With few exceptions, it will be found that in the cities and out of them the men who sell their votes are of a low, ignorant, and more or less vicious class. The allegation of Mr. GEORGE that they will probably be found most frequently in "the older agricultural communities, where population is most stable and the voters are in largest proportion of 'native American' stock," is sheer nonsense in the form in which he puts it. As we have already said, there may be exceptional localities of this sort; but it is not true as a rule, and, even where such places are found at all, an examination will show that the purchasable voters are of a special class,—men not reputable in general respects, and who do not enjoy credit or confidence in their own community. There is no rural district in the United States, we boldly venture to declare, where vote-buying is not condemned, where it does not have to be concealed, if practised at all,—where vote-selling is not accounted a disgrace, and a dishonor,—or where any voter who is known to habitually sell his vote, or is commonly suspected of it, is not sent to the bottom of the social scale. Such corruption, wherever it may exist, must shun the light of day.

That the proper remedy for the abuses growing out of the use of money in elections, is a law forbidding all sorts of election expenses,—private printing of tickets, advertising of meetings, circulation of documents, and parading of clubs,—is a suggestion of Mr. GEORGE which shows his too great dependence on the plan of making men good by law. These things are all proper, and some of them highly appropriate. To forbid such expenditures, because some men make other and corrupt uses of their money in elections, is a manifest perversion of logic. That eternal

vigilance which is ever the price of liberty, must stand behind the laws against corruption; and these, directed to the suppression of what is wrong, need have no concern to assail what is in no way objectionable.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

ONE of the most characteristic examples of German thoroughness is a lecture on Berlin and its people, by Dr. Paulus Cassel, delivered at the anniversary of an orphan asylum, and recently published for its benefit. It begins with an analysis of the growth of Berlin in numbers, and wealth, and industries, as exhibited in the last report of the city government. From five hundred thousand inhabitants in 1860, it has risen in 1880 to 1,122,500, making it the third European city; while the increase in the evidences of real greatness, in splendor of its scientific, literary and artistic establishments, in the memorials of its warlike greatness and its headship of the Empire of Germany, is altogether without parallel. A comparison of the numbers engaged in different pursuits is cleverly contrived to show that speculative enterprises have diminished, while solid industries have increased, until Berlin has become a great producing centre. An immense array of figures and a show of profound historical research are combined to attack the dangers and abuses of the enormous amount of drinking in Berlin, and the advocate of temperance never had a greater storehouse of facts from early literature and late statistics than are here gathered together. Then the next step in the argument is to point out the insignificant increase in churches, and to contrast the material growth of the great German capital with the little done for its spiritual and religious advancement. Between 1859 and 1865 only four new churches were built, and between 1865 and 1882 only three more; while in this year there are only fifty churches, including chapels attached to asylums for the use of their inmates only, so that the Church is the smallest factor in the capital of Protestant Germany.

Berlin has next to no voluntary associations to fight intemperance, prostitution, and the other vices that characterize that and every other great city. Even Sunday schools are practically unknown; for there are not twenty in existence, and these do not average twenty scholars, most of them female servants, for whose protection these harbors of refuge have recently been opened. While the churches increased by four in the last ten years, the theatres increased three-fold, and in 1880 the police reported eight hundred and eighty-nine theatres, public and private, the latter, of course, meaning in the main beer-saloons where public representations were given, of very varying degrees of excellence. There are only half a dozen religious newspapers published in Berlin, while there are sixty-three political papers, one hundred and twenty-nine journals of art and science, and one hundred and forty-two of trade, industry and manufactures. As an entering wedge for reform, Cassel advocates city missions, uniting in one organization the advocates and workers in every form of help, making it include, on the one hand, all kinds of individual and voluntary charity, and, on the other hand, all who need help, material, moral, religious and physical. He has begun the work by enlisting twenty-seven working missionaries, and many of them have already accomplished great good by bringing children into their Sunday schools, not for religious services or instruction, but to learn how to help the poor and to teach the poor to help themselves. There are now twelve hundred children and seventy teachers engaged in the work, and over three hundred families are benefited by it. One practical result is a small orphanage for girls; but, as a year's work has left only five such children on hand, at a cost of five hundred dollars, this is hardly a result equivalent to the necessities that must have led to its establishment.

THE arrivals of immigrants during January numbered 12,940, as against 18,489 during January of last year. For the seven months of the present fiscal year (since July 1st,) the arrivals have been 283,419, against 346,846 for the corresponding seven months of last year. This shows a palpable slackening in the immigration, which is no doubt due in large part to the less attractive business situation on this side. It is not anticipated in New York, by those observant of the matter, that the immigration this year from Germany will be nearly as large as that of 1882. Looking at the nationality table of the January arrivals, it is interesting to remark that the Italians are now in the third position of the European countries. Germany sent 3,526, England and Wales 1,935, and Italy 1,113. Ireland sent but 668.

THE average amount of money which the immigrants bring in is now declared by Mr. JACKSON, the superintendent at Castle Garden, New York, to be not less than eighty-five dollars. This seems a large amount; but Mr. JACKSON's opportunity for ascertaining is good. It makes a prodigious aggregate of money brought into the country in this way, and must surely more than offset the expenditures made by our visitors to Europe. Thus, in 1882 the total of arrivals was about seven hundred and thirty-five thousand, and this multiplied by eighty-five dollars makes up so great a sum as sixty-two million, four hundred and seventy thousand dollars. But vastly greater than this, of course, is the productive

force added to the country's population; for the great majority of the immigrants are "able-bodied." As a rule, it is the strong and enterprising who migrate. It needs, however, that we should pursue that policy in the national economy which will provide diversified occupation for these comers; otherwise, their removal will little benefit either the country or themselves.

WITHIN a few days, three very wealthy citizens of New York, departing this life, have made large bequests to charitable and philanthropic purposes. SAMUEL WILLETS, the Quaker patron of Swarthmore College, (alluded to in THE AMERICAN of last week,) left some six hundred thousand dollars in such manner; WILLIAM E. DODGE, the staunch pillar of the Presbyterian Church, left about four hundred thousand dollars; and ex-Governor MORGAN, who was an Episcopalian, gave eight hundred thousand dollars. Three denominations, therefore, are represented by the three men, and the choice which each made of objects of benefaction is somewhat typical of their religious and social surroundings. Mr. DODGE and Governor MORGAN gave liberally to many denominational organizations; but Friend WILLETS, besides his aid to Swarthmore College, was chiefly concerned about what may be called "practical" charities. The great liberality of the three men, however, is the most notable circumstance; it is very seldom that so many charitable examples of such large proportions are met with in the space of a fortnight in a single city. But New York's rich men are often very liberal. Their wealth, acquired by the operations of trade, —which was the case with all three of those whom we speak of,—comes to them with apparently less toil and pain than when acquired in some other ways. Men who have grown rich by close economies and patient savings, can seldom find it in their hearts, even at the last, when they are forced to remember that grave-clothes have no pockets, to give away their accumulations.

A CURIOUS illustration, by the way, of the proneness of rich men to rely upon their money for all purposes, is found in the recent disclosures in New York City of the corruption in the office of the commissioner of jurors. It is, of course, very inconvenient for a busy man, occupied with affairs of great importance from morning till night, to be obliged to serve in the courts as a juror, and it is not surprising that such citizens should want to find an easy and sure way of avoiding the inconvenience. It now appears that for many years—probably since 1847, though that is a date so far back in the mists of antiquity as to make the statement seem incredible,—it has been the well-established though carefully concealed practice in New York for large numbers of busy and rich people to buy their exemption from jury service. Some paid ten dollars a year, others twenty-five, others fifty; some firms bought off all their employes, and ran up an annual bill of as much as five hundred dollars. A list of something like two thousand names of persons who paid regularly is spoken of as among the discoveries; and, after all, there is nothing at all very astonishing in this part of the story, for it is very obvious that a large number of persons would willingly pay so moderate a tax as ten to fifty dollars, rather than bear the inconvenience and loss of jury service, while it would be unreasonable to suppose that the class of average officials in New York City would not easily furnish men ready to set up such a system of bribed exemption. One rather entertaining feature grew naturally out of the business; the astute clerks in the commissioner's office did not fail to shake the prospect of jury service before the eyes of those who were able to pay for escaping it, and thus made it a practical business of blackmail. When a man once shows his readiness to pay for a thing, other people soon learn to offer him plenty of it.

COLONEL SNOWDEN's new nickel has encountered criticism all around and on a variety of accounts, none of them being of much consequence, however, except the omission of the word "cents" under the Roman "V." Colonel SNOWDEN replies to this that nobody, surely, is stupid enough to think a nickel is worth five dollars, and he points out that the three cent piece, as coined for several years, has no "cents" upon it, either. Another ground of criticism is found by some in the omission of the legend, "In God We Trust," and inquiring minds have been addressing the newspaper editors for the reason of this. The easy explanation of it does not particularly refer to the Director of the Mint, but really involves the whole American people. It is a new illustration, simply, of the different inclinations of the human mind when the human body it inhabits is sick and when the same is in health. The increased devoutness ascribed in the old couplet to the devil when he fell ill, and the change he experienced upon his recovery, are common to a very great part of the human family as well as to His Satanic Majesty. The fact is that the declaration of trust on the coins was put there when the nation was in the throes of the Civil War, and was feeling painfully the attacks of what many feared might be a mortal illness. It would be safe to say that the legend adopted at that time met with general favor, because very many people really felt a sincere and earnest sympathy with its declaration. But the passage of time has changed our circumstances, and the feelings of the mass, like those of individuals, have changed likewise. We do not preach a



sermon on this; we only state the fact. It may be said, however, that it would be but hypocrisy and cant for the nation to continue on its coinage the assertion of a trust which in truth it does not now earnestly feel.

In connection with the subject of bribery at elections, elsewhere discussed, we quote part of what a correspondent writes from Kent County, Delaware, to the *Morning News* of Wilmington. He says:

"Our Legislature seems to be anxious to do something to prevent bribery at elections, and all good citizens agree that there should be some law enacted and enforced to put an end to this evil. Those who take money for their votes hold the balance of power. For instance, in a certain hundred in Kent County, on the day of the last election, up to 1 o'clock, P. M., the Democrats had paid one hundred and thirty-eight men and the Republicans fifty-six, establishing the fact that the party which purchases the most votes succeeds. Those votes cost from five to fifteen dollars each."

If this statement be true, the practice of bribery must now be as bad in Delaware as it ever was. We call Senator BAYARD's attention to the subject. We should think he would refuse to lead a party and represent a State tainted by such corruption.

#### PROTECTION BY CHARITY IN ENGLAND.

THERE is no system of poor-relief either so gigantic or so incorporated with industrial economy as that of England and Wales. A brief review of its magnitude and effects may be instructive. In comparing it with some statistics from other countries, official or reliable data are used which are as nearly contemporaneous as possible. Where it is impossible to obtain these, owing to the absence of returns for the same year, the argument is not affected, since the fluctuations in the ratio of paupers, rates and population through a series of several years are not great enough in any large community materially to modify our conclusions.

In 1880, the receipts of the poor guardians of England and Wales were slightly in excess of fourteen million pounds sterling. Upon this income, however, there were charged payments to borough and county rates, and to commissioners of police, highways and education, so that but eight million pounds sterling were expended upon the relief of pauperism. As the official returns give the number of persons aided from the rates during the year 1880 at eight hundred and nine thousand, the allowance per capita reaches the generous sum of fifty dollars, or of two hundred and fifty dollars per family if the paupers are taken in groups of five each, as they fairly may be, since the pauper population is not distinguished from other people by any preponderance of age or sex. This allowance is more than thirty per centum greater than the usual wages of an agricultural laborer in most of the counties of England.

This is but a partial statement of the case. The public relief must be augmented by the contributions of private charity and the income of charitable trusts. How great these are, cannot be learned with precision. Mr. Edward Denison, who devoted his too few years of manhood to the study of London pauperism, estimated the whole expenditure in that metropolis upon the poor in 1869 to be seven million pounds sterling. The outlays of London, no doubt, are more lavish than those of any other district of the realm, owing to long-accumulated trusts and the concentration of wealth there. If it be assumed that benefactions of a voluntary origin are twice as great as in other parts of the Kingdom, the total expenditure, legal and otherwise, upon relief in England and Wales, will reach twenty-six million, two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, or one hundred and thirty-two million dollars in round numbers,—a sum almost precisely two-thirds of the United States customs receipts for the year ending June 30th, 1881. There has probably been no appreciable diminution, since Mr. Denison made his estimate, in voluntary as there has been none in legal relief, although the aggregate of paupers has diminished one-fifth. On the contrary, the number of voluntary aid societies, and the incomes of eleemosynary institutions from bequests, have increased.

If this calculation is just, the aggregate relief of England and Wales will be divided among the enrolled parish poor at the rate of one hundred and sixty-five dollars each, or eight hundred and twenty-five dollars per family, which is four and a quarter times the wages of an English farm-hand, and two and one-fifth times the earnings of a day-laborer in the Eastern States of our Union. Were this gigantic sum entirely distributed, however, among the public poor, it would have less effect on the industrial world than its wider almoning. So restricted, it would simply remove the mass of official paupers from the productive part of the community. On such an income as this distribution would afford, no beneficiary would either need or be disposed to work; in fact, no small part of official relief is granted to those who are not idle, nor impotent. The proportion of out to in-door paupers has ranged for nearly fifty years from six out of seven to four out of five, where it has more recently stood. And the great body of these out-door paupers are engaged in industry. Let official distribution become representative of private alms, which substantially are supplementary to each other, and the total number of persons relieved by charity and legal grants, on the basis of fifty dollars to each one, will expand to two million, six

hundred and forty thousand, or more than one-tenth of the population. The diffusion of aid is probably rather smaller in amount and wider in extent, and, the more individuals it reaches, the more it affects industrial relations.

How are these relations influenced? From the report which the historian Allison makes of the arguments of the Government in Parliament in 1834 on Lord Grey's Poor-Law Amendment Bill, this extract is taken to show the use made of official relief under the old law: "Another evil still more serious had arisen, which was the system of making up wages, as it was called, which consisted in the justice's giving the applicant an order to get his wages made up to a certain amount, in proportion to the number of his family, from the parochial funds, if he could not earn so much with his own labor. Farmers, manufacturers, and all the employers of laborers, were not slow in taking advantage of this system to throw a considerable part of the wages of their workmen, especially during the winter, upon the parish; and to such a length did this go, that in many of the counties, especially the agricultural ones in the South of England, nearly half the entire sums paid annually for the wages of labor had come to be defrayed by the parishes." Lord Grey's amendment was intended to put an end to this practice, and by abolishing legal out-door relief to make it thereafter impossible. But the efforts of his board of commissioners were thwarted by the local guardians, and by the distress which ensued upon the bad harvests of 1837-9. The new law was never really executed. From 1801 to 1818, the poor-rates rose from four million pounds sterling to seven million, eight hundred and seventy thousand, and from the latter year they fluctuated from five million, seven hundred and thirty-six thousand pounds sterling in 1824 to seven millions in 1832. The burden was so great as in some instances to swallow up the whole rental of rateable property. This period is contemporaneous with the wonderful increase of manufactures consequent upon new inventions. During it, England rose to industrial pre-eminence, not only by high duties on imports, which she first relaxed only on the raw material used in manufactures and not producible at home, and by prohibiting the emigration of skilled laborers and their combination for self-protection, but by forbidding the exportation of machinery, and by taxing land to lighten the wage-expense of her farms and mills.

The old abuses of relief remain. However they may be disguised, it is impossible to distribute so vast a revenue as one hundred and thirty million dollars a year among three millions of the laboring class without influencing the wage-market. There is a peculiar usage, of which public complaint has been made, connected with English hospitals and asylums, which illustrates the commercial bearings of charity. Contributors to these institutions are generally entitled to a certain number of letters of admission, proportioned to the amount of their subscriptions. Large employers of labor obtain these letters, either by contributions or from non-commercial subscribers who have no use for their privilege, and offer them as an inducement to enter their service, and as a reason for small wages.

Professor Fawcett, in his book on "Pauperism," adduces still another illustration, and shows in detail how the guardian system of indenturing children offers to the ordinary laborer a strong incentive to abandon his offspring to the care of the parish. Indeed, under English lavishness a poor man may release himself of nearly all the duties of natural affection toward his dependent kindred.

Thus the incomes of land-owners and of the benevolent are made to contribute to the protection of the English trade in the world's markets, first, by lifting from the laborer those family liabilities which are borne by the workmen of other countries, themselves, and, again, by placing men, a part of whose subsistence is otherwise furnished, in competition with self-supporting laborers, thus dragging the standard of wages down to this level of partial maintenance. Under so artificial a system, the industrial economy of England can hardly be said to submit to the unhampered natural laws of exchange.

This conclusion is more obvious when English relief is compared with that of other countries. Although in the United States we have imported English theories and methods of dealing with pauperism, still neither our official nor our private charity has much to do with our productive classes. It expends its energy on vagrants and those whom vice or defect has rendered impotent. But the great bulk of English relief is distributed, not among "casuals" and vagabonds, but settled families of laborers.

In 1864, the total official expenditure of France upon the inmates of her hospitals and asylums was twenty-four dollars and a half each, and this covers the entire support of the beneficiary while in ward. The Bureaux de Bienfaisance relieved twice as many at an expense of two dollars and thirty-one cents per head in the same year. The average, therefore, for each pauper was nine dollars and seventy-one cents, or one-tenth of the English official rate. This, let it be recollected, was the case in a country where voluntary charity is discouraged, and the official administration has swallowed up ancient trusts and the greater part of the contributions of the living. The same remark applies to Belgium, where the out-door relief of inscribed paupers averaged in 1868 but three dollars and eighty-eight cents per capita.

Napoleon III. maintained reciprocity treaties of commerce with

England, framed to respect his ally's Free Trade theories, and which the present Government has refused to renew. Is it a fanciful conjecture that the Emperor's enormous expenditure of twenty-three million dollars a year during his reign, on the improvements of Paris, avowedly in order to furnish work for the people, was an enforced offset, in some measure, to British competition? Or is it a meaningless coincidence that the Republic withdraws Government employment for the poor, and adopts a protective tariff as simultaneously as its engagements will permit?

The scale of relief in Germany is very small, and voluntary charity has not opened such copious streams as among her neighbors. But here, as well as in France and Belgium, wages are lower than in Great Britain, unless poorly-paid farm hands be excepted. This fact would seem to overthrow our argument as to the influence of charity upon wages, were not the explanation at hand, as furnished in the memoirs of Mr. Brassey, the great railway contractor. He discovered that the worth of a laborer to his employer was a question of food. The gruel-eating Frenchman and the rice-consuming Indian did less than the meat-and-cheese-devouring navvy. When these foreign employes obtained the English navy's wages, and so improved the quality and quantity of their food, their work increased with equal step. Hence, after wages pass below the point where they command necessary nutriment for the human body, their amount is of little moment in the question of competitive production. But it does remain a very significant factor in the problem whether up to the point of a decent subsistence the manufacturer must bear the expense alone, or may share the burden with rate-payers and the benevolent.

The public and private relief practices of England operate to lessen the cost of production for the farmer and the manufacturer. If only half of her enormous expenditure had this effect, and the rest were sunk in the support of idle vagabonds and impotent folks, there would still remain the unexampled sum of sixty-five million dollars raised annually from the accumulated wealth of the country, to maintain by subsidies her industrial pre-eminence. From the vantage-ground of this highly artificial system, England may preach to the nations the blessings of Free Trade. But the world will be better satisfied of her acquaintance with them, and have greater respect for her sincerity, when she has put an end to this half-compulsory, half-sentimental, and altogether pernicious, economical fabric which employs charitable funds to protect home industry.

#### EDUCATION AND GENIUS.

IT is a striking fact that in all ages men of genius have so often been those who either could not or would not go through the systematic course of instruction in current use in their day. Call the bead-roll of the world's worthies. How many can be legitimately claimed as the fruit of any ordained system of schooling? Wild fruit, nearly every one. There have been some, like John Stuart Mill, whose lives seem to have been the result of the strictest and most unrelenting drill; but in these cases it has not often been the drill prescribed and believed in by the community. Genius has been—in one sense, rightly,—defined as a capacity for work; and this at first sight anomalous dissociation of genius and education by no means bolsters up the exploded fancy that men of genius are a star-born race, of necessity errant and fitful, alternating fits of idleness with spasms of energy. No, it points in a different direction. Men of genius have been hard workers always, each in his own way,—profound students often,—but not workers according to the prescribed formulæ of their day; nay, rather in persistent revolt till maturer age set them free to fulfill the law of their being.

Nor can we say that this was true in less advanced and cultivated periods, but is not true now. Rather, it becomes more prominent with the development of systems of instruction. George William Curtis could say, in his address before the *alumni* of Brown University, that, "of the fifty-five members of the convention which Bancroft, changing the poet's line, calls 'the goodliest fellowship of law-givers whereof this world holds record,' thirty-three were graduates." That was natural in a day when to be educated meant to be college-bred. The public-school education has arisen since then. It became stereotyped in the form of the graded school a little more than a generation ago. A vast majority of our citizens now own the public school as their only *alma mater*. But, while the college men have fairly held their own, how many of the men now prominent in public life came through the graded schools, having gone in at the hopper of the machine and come out at the spout? And how many more have come up some other way?

At the late National Republican Convention, General Garfield asked the gentleman seated next him at the great banquet given in connection with the Convention, how many of the men there present had been city bred. And for answer the gentleman drew a cipher on the table. Now, of course, other influences are at work in bringing about such a result; but I believe one great cause of the disparity of city boys is found in the city schools, wherein the evil influences of a mechanical system are specially powerful. It cannot be shown by an appeal to facts that city boys and girls are naturally inferior in mental and moral grip to their country cousins; and we should have no *a priori* reason

to expect such a result in a land where the urban population is recruited every generation from the farm, and almost every city child rejoices in a country grandfather.

Such a coincidence as that just referred to is not merely an accident. In a similar way, it has been pointed out that now, for the first time, is a city-bred boy seated in the President's chair,—and he is a tragic accident,—and that every Methodist bishop, from Asbury to the last, came from the country. The old school-house at the cross-roads had one advantage, with all its faults and follies,—it did not repress, but rather developed, originality and individual power. And many a successful man, who regrets his narrow advantages for schooling in early days, may really owe his characteristic qualities—the things that have made him a type and a power,—to the opportunity which was thus given him to become truly himself. Even in England, the land of public-school and university men, not a few great names of this century and of earlier centuries—especially names that stand for individual power,—either were never inscribed on the rolls of the public school or the university, like Spencer and Mill, or stood there as symbols of non-conformity to scholastic creeds, like Locke, and Coleridge, and Carlyle, and Gibbon, and Hume, and Froude, and Byron, and Wordsworth, and Swift, and Johnson.

We are all familiar with some of the many stories that recite how men afterward famed for solid learning and intellectual vigor were dull and intractable in school; but it is a strange blindness that sets this down as a freak of genius,—sometimes to be stupid at school. It is almost a law. Genius is at variance with our systems. There is something wrong in the systems,—a violation of nature,—a perverse persistency, not so much in bad methods as in machine uniformity of method and manner where nature demands diversity. It is not alone that concentrated and sublimated essence which we call "genius," that is imperilled, but also, and much more, that small spark of celestial fire which makes each child-nature different from every other, and in some degree entitles it to special culture. The modern American school has taken too little account of the individual. Its ideal savors too much of the factory and too little of the studio. This is a great evil; and greater because it is one not likely to be pressed upon our attention, because its power is now especially felt in the first years of school-life, and because it is there entrenched behind a double wall of organization and tradition. This unnatural sacrifice of individuality was endurable in the American college system, where scholarly and enthusiastic teachers, working upon select material, in a measure atoned for its otherwise intolerable oppression by the personal contact of their broad and cultured minds; but when, just as it was giving place to better ways in college, its least defensible features were transferred to the public schools, and in the hands of ignorant and stupid lesson-hearers became the hopeless and benumbing tyranny of the ordinary graded course, more serious evils resulted.

It was the boast of a certain Minister of Education of France that he could sit in his office, and, looking at his watch, tell precisely what lesson every school-child in France was at that moment reciting, according to the schedule in his hand. That is a perfection attainable only by the sacrifice of much of the real purpose of education; yet on a smaller scale it has seemed to be the ideal of many boards of education in this country. Nature's way of educating children is the home bringing-up. There the individual can be preserved, and the constant watchfulness of love can bring out in beauty all that was divinely hidden in the germ. The crowding needs of civilized life forbid this natural way of educating, and the school arises to do what in an ideal society the parent would do. But this is the substitution of machine work for hand work,—of formulas for methods,—of a passable average result for limitless possibilities. What a world of individuality there is in children! What becomes of it? The cradle overflows with genius; school-life puts it out. Many survive the ordeal, helped by some favoring chance, by a rugged fibre, or by a teacher whose insight lifts him above the routine of his craft. But who can tell how many are worn down to dulness by pitiless grinding, or slain outright by stupid masters? "He who destroys a good book," says Milton, "kills reason, itself." What, then, might we say of the man or the system that destroys a genius, the possible fountain of the world's help, or stamps out individuality, the salt of a man's life, his very *raison d'être*? Many teachers are better than their systems, and in many places we can see manifest signs of a coming dawn of common sense; but there is need of wide popular discussion on this subject. Adults of this generation do not know what the graded system has grown to. Let them study the case, and they will not wonder that reactionists already cry out for the "district school" and the "academy" of the past. It would be a revelation to most educated people to learn how and when the studies now considered absolutely essential were first introduced into the common school. And few people realize the absurd practices which professional book-makers and book-publishers have insensibly introduced. Think of spending ten years in "going through" book after book on arithmetic! Yet that is just what most children are now doing. It is hard to say which is the greater evil,—this preposterous expenditure of time in threshing the same straw four, five or six times, or the introduction of numerous compulsory studies on the plea of a false



"symmetry." And he is a bold parent who now ventures to dictate his own child's studies.

There is no foundation in reason or practice for the current notion that there is a certain number of studies in which all children ought to be thoroughly "drilled," in order to be fairly educated. Old Sam Johnson was right when he grumbled that "there was too much stress laid upon literature; there is surely no need that everybody should be a scholar, no call that everyone should square the circle;" and his dictum has a wide application. Is there any need that every child should locate Kergullen Island, extract the cube root, wade through six "readers" as like as peas in a pod, and parse Milton's "Paradise Lost"? And this is the net result of ten or twelve years' schooling.

Educational enthusiasts sometimes please their hopes by picturing the immense advance along all lines of human development that would follow from the really complete and perfect education of one single generation; and plans for such a perfect education lie thick along the pages of pedagogy. That practical necessity which rules our lives has overthrown all such schemes and fancies, and always will; but, for all that, progress would cease entirely, if we once ceased to protest against the evils we cannot altogether remove.

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### LITERATURE.

#### SIMCOX'S HISTORY OF LATIN LITERATURE.\*

MR. SIMCOX'S book appears at a fortunate moment, when Latin literature is suffering somewhat under neglect in the reaction from the extravagant admiration that it received for at least two centuries. To the student there is scarcely anything plainer than the debt which modern literature—all of it, at least, that precedes the romantic revival,—owes to Roman writers. It was the plays of Seneca, not those of Sophocles, that inspired the classic drama of the Renaissance; Juvenal's and Horace's satires were long a model to poets; the pastorals of Virgil, rather than those of Theocritus, were copied and recopied; and no writers, we are safe in saying, ever seemed more securely fixed in the popular estimation than Cicero and Virgil. Greek literature was, for the most part, neglected, and it is only within the last hundred years that it has gradually attained its just position.

Time brings its sure vengeance for every exaggeration, and now, while Greek is admired, Latin is almost despised. Cicero is regarded as a plausible juggler with words, and Virgil, whose name was once synonymous with literary perfection, is now deemed artificial and unoriginal. Yet there is no surer mark of crudity than the incapacity to see beauty outside of the current ideals. Virgil's eloquence and pensive grace are no less exquisite now than they were two hundred years ago, and there is no cause for exultation at our incapacity to be charmed by his cadences. Narrowness of taste is as dangerous now as ever, and true cultivation is, on the whole, widening. It is only within a hundred years that we have learned to admire mountains and sunsets; but we do not on that account detest shady lanes and peaceful lawns. In literature, we should try to attain admiration for all that is good and comprehension of good and bad.

Mr. Simcox's history is, then, timely, and it is also very sound. In scholarship it is admirable. The author, of course, has made free use of the magnificent accumulations of Teuffel and Bernhardt, whose works stand as masterly proofs of what Teutonic thoroughness can accomplish; but these books contain in addition what no German writer has given us,—namely, a discussion of the whole subject from the point of view of a thoroughly well-informed man, who is familiar with many literatures, and is capable of throwing a thousand side-lights on the matter he is treating. A German is apt to be merely a scholar, in the most technical sense of the word; that is to say, a man who accumulates facts without distinct comprehension of their relative importance; a Frenchman is too prone to be supporting a theory to look on all sides of a subject; many Englishmen are mere inaccurate book-makers; but here is one who has written two large volumes that are not merely sound in scholarship, but delightful in temper and manner. There is a wide comprehension of life, as well as of books, behind this exposition of Latin literature; and this comprehension of life is necessary, because, in the last analysis, literature is but one form of the expression of the life of any given time.

Examples of this intelligent method abound in the book, and one striking instance is to be found in what Mr. Simcox has to say about the poems of Catullus. He thus points out (Vol. I., page 110,) that this poet is the first to conceive a man's passion for a woman, and that, although this passion is somewhat egotistic and brutal, we know that it is a new phenomenon, from the lack of any appropriate language for its expression; the only way he can affirm it is by saying that he loved his mistress, not as common men love women, but as a father loves his sons and sons-in-law. It was this element of good-will which impressed him by its novelty, Mr. Simcox says, and goes on to prove.

In this way, the reader is taught something more important than dry facts and dates; he learns something new about human nature.

This is the side that this author especially brings out; he makes comparisons between the circumstances in which the Latin authors wrote, and modern times; he discusses the historians, for instance, in such a way that it will be almost a revelation to some of his readers that their work, which has always seemed arid and remote from human interest, is really interesting to everyone. With the poets, this difficulty has not existed to anything like the same extent; still, Mr. Simcox's method brings them nearer our comprehension and consequent sympathy. Sometimes, to be sure, he seems to be divided by his double purpose of satisfying the claims of sound scholarship and of pleasing that vague abstraction, the general reader, whose taste in literature is most delicate, and who, we think, would receive but a faint notion of the work of Juvenal, for instance, from the chapter assigned to that writer.

Again, in Part III., Chapter I., the author, in discussing the obvious resemblance that exists between the literature of the age of Augustus and that of the time of Louis XIV., appears to overlook one of the most important analogies between the two. He compares the political conditions of the periods with much skill, but he gives no prominence to the fact that the literature in both was an artificial one, imposed upon both countries by the force of example. The Roman writers imitated the Greek, and the French writers the Roman. No one can really understand the so-called classical literature that long flourished in Europe, without studying its relation to Latin literature, and it would have been interesting to find a comparison between the ways in which two different civilizations bowed to authority. It would have been well, too, if we could have found some statement of what Mr. Simcox takes to be the original, autochthonous, part of Roman literature, such as the *esprit gaulois* in La Fontaine. However, it is unfair to demand of a writer that he should have given us what he never pretended to give. We are certainly Mr. Simcox's debtors for a great deal of instruction and for many most valuable suggestions. Thus, for example, he speaks of the fact that the Druids are only known by what Cæsar has said of them, and that education was a long process with them. "This suggests," he goes on, "that they were the predecessors of the school-men; for scholasticism was decidedly a French, not to say a Celtic, product." Even if this hypothesis be incapable of further development, it is yet in the right direction, and of a kind that may at times bring forth good fruit; and the book abounds with similar intelligent remarks.

Of the introduction, we speak last, because it is a sort of summing up of the principal qualities of Latin literature, as compared with the Greek and with that of modern times; and Mr. Simcox brings out its characters in a very few pages. He points out the qualities that make it a classical literature, as distinguished from a romantic. These two words, "classic," and "romantic," have for a long time been a stumbling-block to those people who seek for precise definitions. The Latin literature, he says, was classic, more so than the Greek, because it is "a literature of fixed standards fit to become the foundation of an æsthetic tradition. Its generality, its clearness, its finish, and its dignity, are all elements which give it a permanent educational value, and make it interesting to races and generations very different from those that originated it." Romantic literature, on the other hand, is eminently personal; classical literature is a social literature; in the romantic there is always a touch of revolt. This is true; but is not the difference this,—that classical literature is one of convention, of rule, and the romantic, although temporarily of a personal nature, and one of revolt, is yet essentially one that is free from *a priori* rule? The Greek is a natural literature in comparison with the Latin and with what we call the "classic" literature of Europe. Now that romanticism has destroyed conventions, literature has a chance to attain real simplicity, as we see in the work of realism, as is shown in the Elizabethan literature before the conventions became authoritative. Yet admiration of one does not preclude admiration of the other, and Mr. Simcox's book cannot fail to overcome a number of modern prejudices.

"ODDITIES OF SOUTHERN LIFE AND CHARACTER." Mr. Watterson's book ("Oddities of Southern Life and Character." Edited by Henry Watterson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) is timely, and deserves a welcome from all who appreciate American humor; for these Southern contributions to it have a national value in addition to their distinctively local flavor. The reader must be unusually familiar with Southern fun in all its phases not to meet with something new and notable in the collection; and yet he will find many old acquaintances and favorites presented skilfully by the editor. The title chosen for the volume, though not inappropriate, may prove somewhat misleading; it may be anticipated by the reader that he is about to be introduced to a dissertation on some eccentric elements in Southern life and character. The preface, however, makes the plan clear, and is pleasant reading besides. Mr. Watterson thinks that the American people "are not romantic, like the English, or witty, like the French," but that we are "funny in spite of ourselves." He cites, as illustrative of this opinion, several anecdotes: "The New England grocer, who, being assured by his apprentice that he had sanded the sugar and

\* "A History of Latin Literature, from Ennius to Boethius." By George Augustus Simcox, M. A. Two volumes. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1883.

watered the milk, straightway called the lad to prayers, had as little notion of joking as the Kentuckian, who, receiving several established signs from his partner at a game of whist, at last broke out, piteously: 'How kin I play the ace, when I hain't it?' How different in character the reply of the French girl at the cattle show, to her lover's query whether she was fond of brutes: 'Am I to consider that a declaration?' said she. Or John Wilkes's famous retort upon Thurlow's bombast, that when he forgot his king he hoped his God might forget him! 'Forget you!' said Wilkes, in a stage whisper; 'he'll see you d——d first!'

Writing of Southern humor in general, Mr. Watterson tells us that it "turns upon character and incident," and that "we body forth a personage out of the odds and ends of comic thought and memory,—the heel-taps of current observation; we clothe this image appropriately, and then put it through a series of amusing adventure. Thus it is that our humor is anecdotal, producing such figures as *Sut Lovingood*, *Bill Arp*, *Major Joseph Jones*, of Pineville, Ga., the *Rev. Hezekiah Bradley*, who discoursed upon 'The Harp of a Thousand Strings,' and, last but not least, *Captain Simon Suggs*, of 'The Talapoosa Volunteers.' They flourished years ago, in the good old time of muster-days and quarter-racing, before the camp-meeting and the barbecue had lost their power and their charm,—when men led simple, homely lives, doing their love-making and their law-making as they did their fighting and their plowing, in a straight furrow."

A little further on, Mr. Watterson says: "The joking which takes its rise from such sources must needs be rough. In presenting it in the following pages, it is not my purpose to make much boast of its quality, but to offer it as in some sort a picture of a day that is gone, and of a race which has passed into history. In a word, I do not propose here an encyclopædia of Southern wit and humor, but a series of characteristic pictures, taken from the most graphic chroniclers of the nether side of Southern life; and, whilst my illustrations of the oddities and realities of this life may be conspicuous for their omissions, I do not think they will be found to lack the essential elements of fidelity and humor."

The selections from Judge Longstreet's "Georgia Scenes" (they are given the first place in the volume,) are judiciously chosen, and embrace "Georgia Theatrics," "The Fight," "The Horse-Swap," and the inimitable "Militia Drill." The very wicked but wittily-related adventures of *Simon Suggs* follow, and we are given opportunities of finding out how *Simon* started in the world; how he attended a camp-meeting, and the financial results that ensued; how he was "arraigned before a jury of his country;" and, finally, how he "fought the tiger."

Mr. Watterson has some entertaining information for us with regard to his selections from "Flush Times." He says: "It is now nearly thirty years since the publication of 'The Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi,' by Joseph G. Baldwin, and, although the volume abounds with graphic anecdotes of the South during the period extending from 1830 to 1850, and is both entertaining and illustrative, it is out of print. Its author, Judge Baldwin, was in his day a lawyer of repute, who late in life migrated to California. His sketches have the merit of fidelity to truth as well as local color."

The remainder of the work consists of copious and clever selections from "Major Jones's Courtship" and "Travels," *Davy Crockett's* backwoods adventures, J. Proctor Knott's famous "Duluth Speech," *Uncle Remus*, *Bill Arp*, some of the "Dukesborough Tales" of R. M. Johnston, the yarns of *Sut Lovingood*, a few of G. W. Bigby's sketches, "The Newspaper Wits," and a "Trio of Old Oddities." The book closes with "The Harp of a Thousand Strings," a highly ridiculous exhortation from an illiterate, "hard-shell Baptist" preacher. The illustrations of W. L. Sheppard and F. S. Church add greatly to the laughable features of the volume.

WILLIAM H. HAYNE.

"A LIBRARY OF RELIGIOUS POETRY."—A good anthology of sacred poetry has long been a desideratum in our literature. For the most part, selections of this kind are either too small to do justice to the subject or too restricted in scope, and nearly all are badly made. The best is certainly "A Library of Religious Poetry," edited by Dr. Philip Schaff and Arthur Gilman, (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.,) which appeared first in 1880. Dr. Schaff's wide acquaintance with the German and mediæval literature of the subject, and Mr. Gilman's mastery of its English and American literature, give assurance that the work should be well done; and the nine hundred and eighty-eight double-columned pages contain very little that is not entitled to a place, and do not omit much that should have been included. There is a great deal, it is true, that is not expressive of the highest and truest religious feeling; but even this generally has some historical interest.

Some omissions we have noticed. For instance, the lady who calls herself "Carl Spencer" has contributed to our periodical literature some of the most exquisite and thoughtful religious lyrics in the language. We may instance "My Days Are as the Grass," as a piece of work which is simply perfect. But these have escaped our editors' notice. John W. Chadwick is not represented, although his poem, "The Gate Called Beautiful," is of notable beauty. T. H. Gill is represented by six poems, not the best six of his "Golden Chain of Praise,"

Thomas Toke Lynch has but two, and might have had ten as good, if not better, than these. We wonder if the editors really looked through the "Rivulet," and missed "Let Us with a Wind-Like Song," "Is Life a Groping and a Guess?" "O Thou, Who by the Meat and Drink," "In Silence Mighty Things Are Wrought," "The World Was Dark with Care and Woe," "Again from Mid-Winter Comes Forth the New Year," and "If Love in Any Heart Arise." Nor can we appreciate the judgment which takes from Dr. Watts twenty-one poems, but from George Herbert only twelve, and from Henry Vaughan but eight. Dr. Theophilus W. Parsons is ignored altogether. Bishop Tegner is not mentioned, and Bishop Kingo, the only Scandinavian poet we have observed, is not represented by his best hymn, "Over Kedron Jesus Passes."

The notices of the poets are scattered through the work, and are terse and accurate. We should like to find the authority for the statement that Johann Scheffler composed most of his hymns before he left the Lutheran for the Roman Catholic Church. No mention is made of the conversion of Coventry Patmore and Aubrey de Vere.

#### MINOR NOTICES.

THE "Verses" of Miss Kate Vannah (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.,) exhibit nicety in construction and a delicate musical sense; but she errs, we think, in selecting the sonnet-form as the medium of much of her expression. The sonnet, while undoubtedly the highest type of metrical arrangement, is also the most difficult, and, by reason of its very perfection as a form, brings into prominence blemishes in workmanship which under less exacting conditions would escape notice, and perhaps not deserve censure. Of the eight poems which Miss Vannah distinctively designates as sonnets, only one (that on page 110,) conforms to even the purely mechanical necessities of the sonnet, and not one maintains the unity of thought requisite to a poem of this order. When we turn to the other pieces, we find much to commend. "Norine" is replete with pathos and a true sentiment, while to both of these is added a real lyrical fervor in the little bit called "A Magdalen." Miss Vannah would do well to resist the temptation to indulge in French phrases, especially as verse terminals. The genius of the languages is so different that polyglot rhymes are inadmissible; and, when the attempt to make them is carried to the extent of rhyming "saw" with "voir," (as on page 109,) the offence becomes unpardonable. Like a prudent host, this author has kept her best wine till the last, and the prettiest thing in the book is the little *adieu* at the end. It is called "Good-Night," and we must quote from it to give a fair notion of its music:

"Good-night, dear heart, so far from mine;  
Good-night, fair face, for which I pine;  
O'er thy life's way forever shine  
God's radiant stars  
Farewell, fond heart, so far away;  
Oh! for the power thought owns, to stay  
Near thee forever, by night, by day;  
Sweetheart, good-night!"

A little pamphlet, issued for advertising purposes, but prepared with unusual care, and containing an unusual amount of serviceable information, is a recent special edition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's "Red Book," compiled by Mr. J. K. Pangborn, under the general direction of Mr. C. K. Lord, the Baltimore and Ohio's general passenger agent. Mr. Pangborn (who is a well-known journalist, and has been long familiar with political statistics of all sorts,) has brought into this pamphlet a very comprehensive series of tables of election returns for the year 1882. It presents the official returns of the vote in eleven States at the election of that year, and those, also, at the preceding election, with majorities, gains, losses, lists of those elected, etc., together with lists of the members of Congress elect and those of the Forty-Seventh Congress. It affords a very valuable little hand-book, and, as it is distributed free of charge, the enterprise shown in its issue is notable. Copies may be had by addressing Mr. Lord at Baltimore, or applying to the ticket agents of the Company elsewhere.

The "Bibliotheca Americana," recently issued by Messrs. Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, is a catalogue of a very valuable collection of books and pamphlets relating to America, including also a descriptive list of that firm's historical publications. The catalogue does not embrace Freemasonry, scientific reports, etc., separate catalogues on those subjects being in preparation. As it stands, however, it covers a very extensive field, and it should prove of much service to librarians and private buyers. It has classified lists of publications referring to all the States of the Union; to America in general, including history, genealogy, biography, etc.; to the Rebellion and Confederate publications; and to Indians and archæology.

We note a contribution to the literature of evolution in "A New Theory of the Origin of Species," by Benjamin G. Ferris, which Messrs. Fowler & Wells, New York, have just published. The author questions the validity of certain propositions advanced by the Darwinians, especially that relating to the origin of man, and critically discusses such assumptions as natural selection and spontaneous generation, which are yet positively undetermined. Mr. Ferris accepts evolution in a general sense, but is of opinion that creative intelligence and power were employed in the production of the successive steps of the process.

The *International Review* is now in the editorial charge of Mr. William R. Balch, of this city, the publisher being John W. Ryckman, New York. A double number has been issued, covering February and March, and containing a number of particularly interesting papers. One of these, by Miss Florence Kelley, (daughter of the distinguished M. C.,) discusses with spirit the question of the admission of women into American colleges,—*à propos*, of course, of the recent application of the author to enter the Department of Arts of the University of Pennsylvania. Another valuable article is that by Professor Albert S. Bolles, on "The Future of American Banking." Mr. Balch, with his usual energy and enterprise, intends adding materially to the attractiveness of the *International*, with the intention of improving and increasing its good repute.

"Home Life in the Bible," by Henrietta Lee Palmer, edited by John Williamson Palmer, is thoroughly interesting in matter and in style. As a work on the inner life of the Bible, it deserves to rank with the best of such publications; for there is decided truthfulness and agreeable realism in the narrative. Much light is thrown on the ancient peoples described, their times and their habits, and it illuminates many obscure passages in Scripture, being in so far a valuable aid in Bible study. Facts are brought together by Mrs. Palmer, which, as they are noticed in our Bible dictionaries, would attract little attention; but as parts of a system of instruction and information, as our author marshals them, they are vividly impressive. The subject of home life, of the



relations of parents to children, and of all the members of a community and family to each other, is made use of to render the book more than a merely historical one. With this branch of the subject we have an interesting summary of what is known of the habitations of the ancient Hebrews and the people with whom they are brought in contact in the Scripture story, their food, their cookery, their dress, their amusements, their customs in marriage and in mourning, their education, and their religious worship. Nothing, in fact, seems to have been forgotten which should add to the *vraisemblance* and make a long-vanished age and scene real to our eyes. "Home Life in the Bible" deserves hearty praise. Its value is materially increased by the copious and elegant illustrations (over two hundred in number,) which strengthen the text throughout, and by an excellent index. (Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.)

### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- A NEW THEORY OF THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES. By Benjamin G. Ferris. Pp. 278. \$1.50. Fowler & Wells, New York.
- TEMPEST-TOSSED: A ROMANCE. By Theodore Tilton. New and revised edition. Pp. 472. R. Worthington, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- AMERICAN HUMORISTS. By H. R. Haweis. ("Standard Library" Series.) Pp. 170. \$0.15.
- DIME SERIES OF QUESTION BOOKS: HISTORY, SCIENCE, GEOGRAPHY, PHYSICS, ETC. Pp. 36. \$0.10 each. C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse, New York.
- DUST: A NOVEL. By Julian Hawthorne. (Our Continent Library.) Pp. 402. \$1.25. Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
- LANDMARKS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Henry J. Nicoll. Pp. 460. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- THE SCIENCE OF POLITICS. By Sheldon Amos, M. A. ("International Scientific" Series. Vol. XLIII.) Pp. 490. \$1.75. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- HYGIENE FOR GIRLS. By Ireneus P. Davis, M. D. Pp. 210. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- PUBLIC HEALTH PAPERS AND REPORTS. (Vol. VII.) Papers and Reports Presented at the Ninth Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, Savannah, 1881. Pp. 450. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- AN HONORABLE SURRENDER: A NOVEL. By Mary Adams. Pp. 323. \$1. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- DORNER ON THE FUTURE STATE. With an Introduction and Notes by Newman Smyth. Pp. 155. \$1. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- ON THE DESERT; WITH A BRIEF REVIEW OF RECENT EVENTS IN EGYPT. By Henry M. Field, D. D. Pp. 330. \$2. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE March number of the *North American Review* contains, among other articles, noticeable papers on "The Pyramid of Cheops," by Richard A. Proctor; "Protective Taxes and Wages," by Professor William Sumner; and "Some Aspects of Life Insurance," by Eliza Wright. There is also a symposium on "Educational Needs," by Professor Felix Adler, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, and other writers of authority. With all this, the articles which will probably attract most notice are a study of Gladstone, by Mr. Moncure D. Conway, and a peculiarly sensible and practical paper, by Robert S. Taylor, on "The Subjugation of the Mississippi." Mr. Taylor's argument is that the forces developed by the river, itself, are the only ones that can be depended on for widening and deepening the channel.

A collection of the earlier poems of Mr. Tennyson, in two volumes, is in preparation for the Parchment Library. An Oxford magazine has made its appearance, under the management of an editorial committee of graduates and undergraduates of the University. William Allingham is bringing out his new poems in London in a novel fashion. There are to be three volumes altogether, each in a paper cover, with a pretty design of its own, and costing only twenty-five cents. Of the innumerable birthday books published within a few years in England, those with Biblical texts seem to obtain most of the popular favor. Of one of these, one hundred and fifty thousand copies have been sold, and another, published only a few months ago, has already gone through an edition of seventy thousand copies. The house of H. Bohlan, in Weimar, will begin in September next to publish a critical collective edition of Luther's works, in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of his birth.

In an article on "The Hawthorne Manuscripts," in the March *Atlantic*, Mr. George Parsons Lathrop says: "It is undeniable that the finest criticism must have in it something of creative genius; but apparently it is not less true that the creative writer needs for the highest reach of his power a solid foundation of critical acumen. And the demand for equipment of that kind in his case is just so much the greater by the obligation resting upon him, not merely to measure the achievement of others, but to gauge his own performance, and on occasion suppress it. This is precisely the crowning virtue which some authors of eminence have been unable to grasp. But Hawthorne was able to, and did it. That which he considered unworthy to see the light, has now, in the course of events, been revealed, together with his frank, informal commentary thereon. It is not a great work, in the severe artistic sense, but it is a great illustration of an artist's workings; and, if the appearance of sketches, studies, fragments and notes of this nature should disarrange that conventional posture in which, as I have said, readers like to place their favorites, a compensation is not wanting. In place of theoretical views, that even when framed by a sympathetic mind must fall short, unless complete data have been procurable, they will get a man of genius precisely as he was,—one who earned, by long-continued toil and a high fidelity to literary honor, all that he received, and perhaps more."

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons add to their previous announcements, among others, the following titles of works now in preparation for early publication: "Authors and Publishers," a manual of suggestions for beginners in literature; "The History of the Northern Pacific Railroad," by Eugene V. Smalley; "Sacred Scriptures," being a selection of the more devout, practical and important portions of the ancient Hebrew and Christian Scriptures, to which are added some kindred selections from the other sacred scriptures of the world; "History of the Thirty Years' War," by Anton Gindely, professor of history in the University of Prague; "Italian Rambles," by James Jackson Jarves; and "Prose Master-Pieces from Modern Essayists," comprising single specimen essays from Irving, Leigh Hunt, Lamb, De Quincy, Landor, etc.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for March has an article, by Gerrit L. Lansing, on "The Growth and Effect of Railway Consolidation," which shows, by citations from reports and the comparison of statistics, that the operation of consolidation has so far been advantageous to the public, as well as to the railway lines, by furnishing more convenient transportation, and at cheaper rates, than could have been obtained had the various lines which have been absorbed into the larger ones been left to operate separately. There is a long table of other timely and interesting articles. Among them may be noted the conclusion of Dr. Boodle's thoughtful review of "Natural Religion;" Dr. Parrish's "Evolution of the Camp-Meeting," discussing the curious business change which has come over that institution; Miss Rhine's "Sewage at the Seaside," showing the fearfully unsanitary condition of many—we might say most,—of the "resorts;" and Dr. George E. Walton's sensible estimation of "The Remedial Value of the Climate of Florida." And these are but a small part of the contents of this more than excellent number of a sterling periodical. There are eighteen articles, and each has interest and value.

Supplementary volumes to "Poole's Index to Periodical Literature" will be issued each year. Mr. F. Marion Crawford, the author of "Mr. Isaacs," has written a new novel, which is to be published serially in *The Atlantic*. The author of "Cape Cod Folks" has revised that novel and given entirely new names to the characters. A new edition, thus changed, will shortly be brought out. John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia, announce the immediate publication of their "Pictorial History of the Bible," a handsome, quarto volume, richly illustrated. Roberts Bros. have just issued "Figures of the Past, from the Leaves of Old Journals," by Josiah Quincy. Henry Holt & Co. have now ready "Notes on Evolution and Christianity," by T. F. Yorke. During the year 1882, Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons published sixty-seven new books or new editions. Of these, fifty are by American authors, thirteen by English, and four are translations from the French.

Among the latest acquisitions of the National Library of Paris is a manuscript of the Mishnah and the Babylonian Talmud, containing the tracts, "Baba Bathra," "Abodah Zarah," and "Horayoth." The manuscript is a vellum quarto, written in elegant, square characters on two hundred and thirteen leaves, with marginal glosses which contain some various readings. It is difficult to give the exact date of this Hebrew manuscript, but we believe that it is of the earlier part of the twelfth century.

Herr Emil Franzos has collected, under the title of "Deutsches Dichterbuch aus Oesterreich," compositions by ninety-nine German poets and poetesses of Austria. The book cannot be called an anthology, for the editor has been careful to admit only unpublished verse, and, as a matter of fact, most of the poems were written on his invitation. The merit of the compositions is higher than could have been expected under the circumstances, the lyrical pieces showing to the greatest advantage. Among the authors represented are R. Hammerling, F. Halm, F. Grillparzer and A. Grün. Herr Franzos has prefixed to the verse a short review of each contributor's work, arranged in alphabetical order.

Johns Hopkins University has begun the publication of a series of pamphlets on various subjects of importance to students, but not of sufficient commercial value to induce publishers to issue them. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have long made this their practice, and their publications have proved so successful, not only to themselves, but to the general public, that it is singular that until now no American university has followed their example and set aside a publication fund. Thus far, the Johns Hopkins pamphlets have been published in Baltimore, but hereafter, it is understood, they will be published for the University by Messrs. Putnam.

The death of Richard Wagner renders especially timely and interesting an article by Mrs. Van Rensselaer in the March number of *Harper's Magazine*. This article, while having for its subject the last Baireuth festival, gives not only a careful estimate of Wagner's place in music, but also a pleasant picture of his home life and surroundings. The article contains an entirely new portrait of the composer and a view of his house in Baireuth.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers intend to print an American edition of that anthology recently published in London under the title of "Living English Poets." They will shortly after publish a companion volume of "Living American Poets," from which, it is reported, all mediocre songsters are to be excluded. It will be well for the compiler of this book to keep his name a secret.

Mrs. Blakesley is the real name of "Mary Blake," the *Century* contributor on household matters. She is the wife of a Connecticut clergyman. Her papers are about to be published in book-form by D. Lothrop & Co. Mr. Clement R. Markham has compiled a history of the late strife between Chili and Peru, which R. Worthington will shortly publish. The new year has been prolific in the birth of new periodicals. At least four were started in New York, alone, during January. Fords, Howard & Hulbert have published in book-form Julian Hawthorne's novel, "Dust," which had a fine success in *The Continent*. Dr. Morgan Dix has written a life of his father, General John A. Dix, which Harper & Brothers have in press. Adoniram Judson, whose "Life," by his son, Edward Judson, is announced by A. D. F. Randolph & Co., was for many years a missionary in the Burmese Empire. He left the material for an interesting biography.

No doubt the chief reason why Mr. Bosworth Smith's "Life of Lord Lawrence" has been looked for with such extraordinary interest in England, is that it was known to give such a history of this period as could not be written from any other materials than those in his possession. Several English publishers had made application for the book before it was finished, on this ground. But upon the appearance of the work it will be found that Mr. Smith has given it even greater claims to attention, by making of it one of those great biographies which form, perhaps, the most interesting group in literature,—the few books in which a vigorous individuality is brought out with perfect success. Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons will publish the book shortly in two volumes, containing portraits and maps.

The *Academy* (London) takes the very highest view of the new "Imperial Dictionary," the English work which *The Century* Company, New York, are issuing in this country. It declares that: "Our vocabulary of praise would fail us if we tried to say all that we really think of this dictionary;" and, while mentioning that the first part of the great work of the Philological Society is looked for in the autumn, regards this as an acceptable substitute, for the time, at least.

### ART NOTES.

A PICTURE for the New York Academy Exhibition, upon which J. G. Brown is now at work, is called "The Story of the Sea." An old sailor holds the model of a ship, as he talks to a young boy. F. E. Church is at work on a large South American river scene. Frederick Dielman is finishing a delicate etching for the forthcoming edition of Hawthorne's works, illustrating the scene where Roger

Chillingworth visits Hester Prynne in prison.—M. F. H. de Haas is painting for the Brooklyn Water-Color Exhibition a breezy scene on the Maas, near Rotterdam. This artist is especially good in subjects of that order.—P. E. Rudell is engaged on several promising landscapes for the Society of American Artists.

The last work of Clésinger, the equestrian statue of General Hoche, one of the four figures of commanders destined for the *esplanade* of the Invalides, Paris, will probably have a place in the next Salon.

There will be another exhibition at Denver this spring.—The council of the National Academy has been discussing the advisability of sending American works to the Munich International Exhibition.—The Chicago Art Club has postponed its exhibition until the middle of March.—F. Hopkinson Smith's exhibition of water-colors has been attracting considerable attention in Boston.—The Sharpless portraits of Washington and his wife are still on their American travels.—A picture of the Natural Bridge, Virginia, by Paul Brown, of Chicago, is on exhibition in that city.

The death is announced of the well-known Belgian sculptor, G. Geefs, who executed during his life a great amount of work. He was employed by the Belgian Government to erect, in the Place des Martyrs at Brussels, a monument in honor of those citizens who fell in the struggle for independence in 1830.

An illustrated Shakespeare is among the unfinished works left by Gustave Doré. As many as twenty large sketches for it are quite ready. It was in accordance with Doré's wish that Mr. Blanchard Jerrold should be his biographer, and the work, which is based upon material furnished by the artist, has been in hand for some time.

Carl Marr, of Milwaukee, whose powerful scene from "The Wandering Jew" attracted so much attention a few years ago, is now painting in Munich.—W. F. Hatsell has returned to his Boston studio with a number of winter studies of Niagara Falls.—John A. Lowell & Co., of Boston, are to publish shortly Schoff's engraving of Hunt's "Bathers."—I. F. J. French, a young deaf-mute painter, wants to start a national society of deaf-mute artists. Humphrey Moore and his pupil, Albert Ballin, are both deaf-mutes.—It is said that the collection of Mr. J. C. Runkle, of New York, is to be sold this season. Etchings are being prepared for an illustrated catalogue.—The highest price of the T. Addison Richards sale was one hundred and fifteen dollars, for "Under the Birches," and the lowest one dollar, for "Roses,"—exclusive of frames.

The rebuilding of Chiswick Church (England,) includes the whole of that once interesting edifice, except the tower, and, of course, involves the destruction of its history and associations, which were many. The chancel, although erected during the tenancy of the present vicar, the Rev. Mr. Dale, and adapted for the performance of an orate ritual, has been pulled down, and will be replaced with a larger structure, still better adapted to the new usages. The old red-brick south wall was covered with names engraved by visitors, and was a beautiful piece of ruddy color.

Benjamin Constant has left Paris for Morocco.—Randon, the Paris artist, was run over by a cab recently, and seriously hurt.—E. Renouf will send to the Salon a large canvas, called "The Pilot."—The students of the Beaux Arts decorated Henri Regnault's monument on the anniversary of the Battle of Buzenval.—The Union of Female Sculptors and Painters of Paris was to have opened its second exhibition last week, in a gallery of the Palais des Champs Elysées.—M. Alfonse Durand has bequeathed the Rouen Museum a portrait of Fontanelle, by Vairiot.

The death of Don José Salamanca, which occurred lately in Spain, removed from the world not only an eminent and successful financier, but a man whose fine-art collections were very important. His pictures were sold in Paris in 1867. His gathering of prints from *mielli* was the most curious of its kind, and included many unique examples.

Rosa Bonheur has gone to her villa at Nice.—A. Millet is finishing for the town of Bourg a bronze statue of the historian, Edgar Quinet.—Vácslov Brožík is painting the largest picture yet undertaken by him,—"The Condemnation of John Huss."—Four new panels, representing episodes in the life of "La Bergère de Nanterre," have been opened in the Pantheon, Paris.—The competition for the statue of Rude, the sculptor, which was limited to the former pupils of the School of Fine Arts at Dijon, has resulted in the choice of the model of M. Tournois, a pupil of Joffroy.

## SCIENCE.

### ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.—PROCEEDINGS.

Meeting of February 20th, 1883. Professor Joseph Leidy, President, in the chair.

**M**R. J. L. WORTMAN, after discussing the classification of the hoofed animals, (*Ungulata*), stated that he had lately had the opportunity of examining an almost complete *carpus* of the extinct *Uintatherium*, (from the museum of Princeton College,) which showed conclusively, contrary to the generally received opinion, that the *scaphoid* of the proximal row of bones articulated with the *magnum* of the distal row, and that the bones of the two rows formed a distinctly interlocking series. According to this determination, the *Dinocerata*, the order of animals to which *Uintatherium* belongs, would have to be removed from the more comprehensive group of the *Amblypoda*, and placed near the *Perissodactyla* (or common, odd-toed ungulates).

Professor E. D. Cope, after dwelling upon the importance of Mr. Wortman's determination, and the bearing of the same upon the classification of the *Ungulata*, exhibited and described various parts of a skeleton of an extinct animal from the Puerco (Eocene,) deposits of New Mexico. This animal, the genus *Pantolambda*, was considered to form the type of a new sub-order of the *Amblypoda*, which was designated the *Telegrada*. The origin and derivation of teeth of various primitive types were discussed by the speaker.

Mr. H. T. Cresson exhibited and described an ancient copper hammer from the Bohemian Mine, Greenland, Mich., which showed distinct traces of having been manufactured through (cold,) welding. The speaker described the probable methods used by the mound-builders in the execution of their copper implements, and adhered to the view enunciated by Professor Foster, ("Prehistoric Races of the United States,")—that some of these must have been shaped in a mould, the aborigines being doubtless conversant with a process of metal smelting.

Professor Carvill Lewis read a communication from Miss S. T. Foulke, on the life history of *Volvox globator*, one of the green *Alga*. The development of the evolved

and free-swimming *gonidia* into amoebiform babies, the apparent digestion of other *gonidia* by these last, and their transformation into forms resembling the sun-animalcule, (*Actinophrys sol*), were minutely described.

Professor Leidy suggested that the supposed resulting sun-animalcule may possibly have been an amoeboid mass which had taken on the peculiar stellate form characteristic of *Amœba radiosa*.

Mr. Ashburner called attention to, and exhibited, maps and diagrams illustrative of the geology of the anthracite regions of the State, prepared under the auspices of the State Geological Survey.

Professor Harrison Allen commented upon the zoological importance of the minute anatomy of the spinal cord in various animals, and more particularly as it exists in reptiles and amphibians. The speaker insisted upon the permanence of its character in certain types, and maintained that its various modifications (as these existed in the several groups,) were of as clearly classificatory value as many of the more obvious modifications of anatomical structure which have generally been seized upon for the purposes of classification.

Miss Graceanna Lewis described and illustrated the embryology and larval development of *Corethra plumicornis*, a dipterous insect allied to the gnat. The segmentation of the egg was distinctly traced.

## NOTES.

**THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND PLANT DEVELOPMENT.**—M. Déhérain publishes in the *Annales Agronomiques* the results of his experiments on the influence of the arc light on plant development, made at the Palais d'Industrie during the electric exhibition of August, 1881. The plants experimented upon—barley, flax, beans, and various garden and green-house vegetables,—were divided into two series, those of the one being enclosed in a darkened chamber, (portion of a green-house glazed with blackened, perfectly opaque glass,) which was subjected to continuous illumination, night and day, from a two thousand-candle Gramme machine; while those of the other were exposed during the day to the ordinary diffused daylight of the exhibition building, and only at night to the influence of the artificial illumination. At the expiration of about one week, it was clearly observed that the unprotected or naked electric light exerted a decidedly injurious effect on the plants of both series, although to a less degree on those which were exposed to it during the night only. This injury, which appears to have been confined to the epidermal layers, and to have been due to the direct impact of the luminous radiations, manifested itself in the blackening, withering, and final dropping off, of the leaves. Experiments made with the protected light, or where the light was enclosed in a transparent glass globe, showed results very materially different from those obtained with the naked light. While here, as in the first instance, seedlings exposed exclusively to the electric light exhibited in part blackening of the leaves, and ultimately perished under its action, mature plants, on the other hand, continued to vegetate, although in no instance, save in a solitary plant of barley, were flowers and seeds produced, the vegetation being purely foliaceous. On the whole, therefore, it was considered as proven that the artificial night illumination was advantageous to such plants as passed the day in the rather feeble, diffused daylight of the palace. The failure to produce flowers and seeds must necessarily be attributed to the want of power in the light towards exciting transpiration of water (the evaporation of water by the leaves being one of the chief agencies in bringing about the migration of material indispensable for the maturation of the seed), its power in this direction, as measured, being only the one-fiftieth of sun-light. As the total results of his observations, M. Déhérain contends (*Journ. Chem. Soc.*, January, 1883,) (1,) that the electric arc light emits radiations which are injurious to vegetation, (2,) that most of these radiations are arrested by colorless glass, (3,) that the electric light emits radiations powerful enough to maintain mature plants in vegetation for two months and a half, and (4,) that the beneficial radiations are not sufficiently powerful to cause the growth of germinating seeds, or to allow the maturation of fruit in older plants.

**PEDUNCULATED STAR-FISH.**—Among the more interesting finds made by the officers of the late "Travailleur" deep-sea dredging expedition, are two individuals of a species of star-fish (now named by M. Perrier *Caulaster pedunculatus*,—*Comptes Rendus*, December, 1882,) which exhibit on the dorsal surface a singular stalk or peduncle, a structure shown to be the homologue of the stalk or stem of the ocean-lilies (crinoids). The specimens in question were obtained off the north coast of Spain, in depths respectively of nineteen hundred and sixty and twenty-six hundred and fifty metres (approximately, sixty-five hundred and eighty-seven hundred feet). The larger individual had a radius to the extremity of the arms of only five millimetres, and a length to its dorsal appendage, which is described as being cylindrical, flexible, and granulated on its surface, of two millimetres. The importance of this discovery is the link that it supplies between two apparently very broadly separated groups of animals, the fixed and the free echinoderms, the former represented by the ocean-lilies already referred to, and the latter by the sea-urchins, star-fishes and sea-cucumbers. Furthermore, it is interesting to note, as bearing directly upon the doctrine of evolution, and of which the fact is distinctly confirmatory, that this pedunculated form of star-fish connects the two most ancient orders of the class of animals to which it belongs,—the *Crinoidea* and *Stellarida*,—a circumstance that might have been readily reasoned out on the principle of derivation.

"SCIENCE."—The first two numbers of *Science* (bearing dates of February 9th and 16th), the new scientific journal published by Moses King, of Cambridge, and edited by the well-known entomologist, and until recently assistant librarian of Harvard University, Mr. Samuel H. Scudder, augur well for the future of the enterprise. Of its twenty-eight large octavo pages of reading matter, one-half are occupied by original contributions,—scientific essays, *critiques* and book reviews,—and the other half by a "weekly summary of the progress of science" in all its various departments, (including



pure mathematics and geography,) and miscellaneous scientific intelligence connected with institutions and persons. An important feature of the journal is the inducement in the way of immediate publication that it holds out to original investigators toward the prompt registering of their discoveries,—a scheme that cannot fail to render the paper popular among all shades of scientific readers and workers, and to insure to it immediate success. Among the contributors of original articles and notices to the numbers that have thus far been issued, we note the names of the astronomers, Langley ("Photographing the Corona Without an Eclipse,") and Young; the botanist, Asa Gray (review of De Candolle's "Origin of Cultivated Plants"); the geologists, Whitney, Selwyn and Wadsworth; the chemist, Ira Remsen ("Influence of Magnetism Upon Chemical Action"); and the biologist, H. Newell Martin ("Rhythmic Muscular Contractions"). The summary of scientific progress is elaborated with considerable care and judgment, and bears the impress of thorough accuracy.

### NEWS SUMMARY.

—The English Parliament reassembled on the 15th inst. Mr. Bradlaugh took his seat without opposition. A great popular demonstration was made in Charing Cross in his favor, but there was no disturbance of the peace.

—The Ohio River at Cincinnati reached its highest stage at four o'clock on the 15th inst., when it stood at sixty-six feet, four inches. From that point it has since declined. The suffering and destitution resulting from the inundations in Cincinnati, Louisville and elsewhere are very great. Contributions for the relief of the distress have been started on a large scale in various portions of the Union.

—In the United States Senate, on the 16th inst., the conference report on the Japanese Indemnity Bill was adopted.

—Twenty persons in Malaga, Spain, have been attacked by trichinosis, and several have died. It is stated that the disease was contracted from eating American hams; but this may or may not be the case.

—The Legislature of Arkansas, on the 16th inst., passed an act prohibiting for two years the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of any church or school-house, upon petition of a majority of the adult inhabitants, male or female.

—The Diamond Mine at Braidwood, Illinois, caved in on the 16th inst., and seventy-seven miners were drowned. The thaw and the floods had loosened the earth around the mouth of the pit, and a land-slide followed, carrying down nearly ninety feet square of the surface.

—The failure of the great iron firm of John V. Ayer's Sons, of Chicago, was announced on Saturday last. The first estimate of the liabilities placed them at two million dollars, which was subsequently reduced about one-fourth. Herbert C. Ayer, head of the firm, said the trouble was "due to the depression in the iron trade, the uncertainty caused by the pending tariff bill in Congress, and the failure of the Union Iron and Steel Company, tending to make banks chary about handling the paper of those engaged in the iron business." Mr. Ayer owns a controlling interest in the large iron works of Brown, Bonnell & Company, of Youngstown, Ohio. The failure caused general excitement in the iron trade, and involves the firm of Brown, Bonnell & Co.

—The will of the late William E. Dodge, of New York, gives about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for charitable purposes.

—The Archbishop of Baltimore has been officially notified from Rome of the appointment of Right Rev. H. Pinkney Northrop to be Bishop of Charleston, retaining the administration of the Vicariate of North Carolina.

—At a meeting of the French Cabinet on the 18th inst., President Grévy accepted the resignation of the Ministers. It was officially announced that M. Ferry had been entrusted with the formation of the Ministry. It is stated that M. Ferry will assume the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Martin Feuille, Minister of the Interior; M. Waldeck Rousseau, Minister of Justice; M. Tirard, Minister of Finance; General Thibaudin, Minister of War; M. Raynal, Minister of Public Works; and M. Cochery, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

—Dr. H. J. Glenn died on Sunday, at Jacinto, California, from the effects of a shot received from his book-keeper, H. Miller, on Saturday. No cause for the shooting is known, except that Miller had just been discharged from Glenn's employ. Glenn was the principal wheat-grower in California, and was Democratic candidate for Governor in 1879.

—Both houses of Congress have been occupied during the week with the Tariff Bill, which finally passed the Senate on Tuesday. On that date, the bill having been nearly completed, Mr. Morgan offered an amendment providing that on and after July 1st, 1883, and until July 1st, 1884, there shall be levied, collected and paid eighty-five per cent. of the existing rates of duty on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and after July 1st, 1884, seventy-five per cent. of such rates. Lost,—ayes 15, noes 42. Mr. Harris offered a substitute providing for a discount of ten per cent. from the existing rates of duty after July 1st, 1883, and an additional discount of ten per cent. after July 1st, 1884. Lost,—ayes 17, noes 40. The tariff portion of the bill (being technically an amendment to the original bill to reduce internal taxation,) was then agreed to,—37 to 23,—and the bill, as amended, was passed by a vote of 42 to 19. The title of the bill was made to read "An Act to Reduce Internal Revenue Taxation, and for Other Purposes."

—In the House of Representatives at Washington, on Tuesday, Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, by unanimous consent offered a joint resolution authorizing Major William Ludlow, of the Engineer Corps, to accept the position of Chief Engineer of the Water Department of Philadelphia, and giving him leave of absence for two years without pay. The resolution was passed.

—The coronation of King Kalakaua, of the Hawaiian Islands, took place on the 12th inst., in the presence of about seven thousand persons. There was no interruption or disturbance.

—Municipal elections were held on Tuesday in various cities and towns of Pennsylvania. In Philadelphia, a police magistrate was voted for throughout the city, and members of Select and Common Council, school directors and other ward officers were chosen in most of the wards. The vote polled was light, even for a purely municipal election, reaching only 110,121. Thompson, Republican candidate for police magistrate, was elected by 8,021 majority. There was some gain to the cause of reform in Select Council, five of the candidates endorsed by the Committee of One Hundred being elected, four of them to succeed members of what has been known as the

"jobbers' brigade." Of forty-six candidates for Common Council endorsed by the Committee of One Hundred, thirty-three were elected and thirteen defeated.

—The President on Tuesday nominated, for Civil Service Commissioners, Dor-man B. Eaton, of New York; John M. Gregory, of Illinois; and Leroy D. Thoman, of Ohio.

—A panic was caused on Tuesday afternoon, in the school-house attached to the Roman Catholic Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, in New York, by an outbreak of fire under the stairs on the second floor. Several hundred children rushed wildly down the stairs, and, the railing giving way, the struggling mass was thrown to the floor below. Sixteen children were killed and six injured, several dangerously.

—The Phoenix Park murder investigation has been continued in Dublin under exciting circumstances. James Carey, a ringleader among the alleged criminals, turned State's evidence, and on Saturday and Monday gave important testimony. He made a complete confession, detailing the forming of the "Invincibles," (the band of assassins,) their schemes to despatch Secretary Foster and others, and the whole plan of the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. He fully identified the prisoners, who were on Tuesday committed for trial, which will take place in March.

—These deaths of prominent persons have been reported since our last issue: Rev. Dr. Lyman Atwater, professor of logic and moral and political science at Princeton College, on the 17th inst., aged seventy; Dr. B. Howard Rand, professor of chemistry in Jefferson College, at Philadelphia, on the 15th inst., aged fifty-six; George Dawson, many years editor of the Albany Journal, at Albany, on the 17th inst., aged seventy-two; Rev. Dr. William Suddards, emeritus pastor of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, on the 20th inst., aged eighty-three.

### DRIFT.

—It appears from statistics which have recently been compiled, that the United States possesses in round numbers thirty-eight million cattle, India thirty million and Russia twenty-nine million. Russia has twenty million horses, the United States ten million, five hundred thousand, and Austria three million, five hundred thousand. Australia possesses eighty million sheep, the Argentine Republic sixty-eight million and Russia sixty-three million. The United States comes fourth in this list, with thirty-six million, but in the matter of swine she heads the world, having forty-eight million. The goat is an important animal in many countries. India is credited with no less than twenty million, Africa with fifteen million and Mexico with six million. From the above figures, it will be seen that the United States comes first in the list of nations with the two most important articles of flesh food,—cattle and hogs,—while she is second in horses and fourth in sheep. In regard to the latter two animals, however, she is making rapid strides to a higher position.

—Colonies for Palestine are being made up among the better classes of Russian Jews. More than fifty colonists, mostly from Roumania, have gone within the past four or five months. These are mostly in parties of two or three hundred people. They have money enough to buy land to settle on, and they hope to develop energy and skill enough to cultivate it profitably. One of these colonies paid about nine thousand dollars for its land, which is to be cut into farms capable of supporting two hundred families. For many years, most of the Palestine soil has been unproductive. Yet it has been principally owing to the laziness of the people who live there. The land was originally as fertile as any in the world. Where it has been industriously and skillfully cultivated, it has proved as fertile as ever, and as capable of supporting a large population as it was in the times of Solomon. There are many who think they see in the formation of these colonies the beginning of the fulfilment of the Old Testament prophecy in regard to the return of the whole Jewish race to the Holy Land. But this is not the opinion of intelligent people generally. The Jews, themselves, who are in this country do not so regard it, and, with rare exceptions, are not at all enthusiastic over the idea of the eventual return to the "promised land."

—In an article on "The Migrations of American Colonists," in the March Century, Dr. Edward Eggleston alludes to American restlessness in these terms: "From the beginning, the Americans have been a migratory people. New Englanders, as we have seen, planted themselves in Westchester and on Long Island, came by throngs into East Jersey, and migrated to the more southern colonies. So Virginia helped to people Maryland and North Carolina, migrated northward to New York, and, even before the Revolution, began to look wistfully over the mountain barrier into the great interior valley. New York Dutch migrated to South Carolina; some of them settled also in Maine, Pennsylvania and Maryland; while Pennsylvanians, excited by fear of Indian massacre during the French wars, occupied much of the mountain and 'Piedmont' regions of the colonies to the southward. It is said that of thirty-five hundred militiamen of Orange County, in North Carolina, during the Revolution, every man was a native of Pennsylvania. There was an incessant movement to and fro of people seeking to better their condition. Once the European had broken away from his mooring of centuries, the vastness of the new continent piqued him, and he became a rover. This instability as to place remains yet in the American character. The mental alertness which comes of changing circumstances, new scenes and unexpected difficulties, was early remarked by travellers as a characteristic of the native of the colonies."

—The Salvation Army has been called in France "The Anglican Plague." Rev. Dr. Pressense condemns the methods of the Army in Paris because so much pride and sectarianism have been exhibited. The Salvationists despise all other missionaries and Christian workers, and refuse to have anything to do with them. Pastor Chaponnière warns all good Christians of the serious danger involved in introducing into religious work such a system of absolute authority as that which is engineered by General Booth and his subordinates. Ignatius Loyola never organized any society whose followers were more closely and rigidly bound to obey than this Salvation Army. It is a curious bit of history to read that some of General Booth's most beloved and honored followers were turned out of the Army because they failed to account for a collection or collections taken at Geneva, Switzerland. In this country, as far as can be seen, the Army officers hold their subordinates in rigid subjection.

—A book on beer has been lately published by Mr. Ferdinand Rieber, a native of Strasburg, under the title of "Études Gambrinales,"—beer having been invented, as the story goes, by Gambrinus, a legendary king. Though the popularity of that beverage on the Continent dates from but a century back, it seems destined to conquer Europe, and to drive out wine eventually. Mr. Rieber proves by copious statistics that it has already invaded the South of France, and that it is rapidly making its way in Italy. The reason which he assigns for this universal success is no little curious. Beer, it is said, is the only liquor which one can drink and enjoy while smoking, so that it may be said to follow in the wake of tobacco.

—The exportation of frozen meat from Australia to England has been a failure, the loss on the first shipload having been about fifteen thousand dollars. In the meantime, sheep raised in Utah and Wyoming are sold every day in London, and bring good prices.

—It was four years on December 9th, last, since the cremation furnace was erected at Gotha, and on that day the one hundredth cremation took place. Germany, England, France, Russia, Austria and America have all sent their dead to be cremated at Gotha. The first year there were sixteen cremations, the second seventeen, the third thirty-four, and the fourth thirty-two. There were sixty-six Protestants, twenty-eight Catholics and six Jews burned. After all, it appears that the increase in the number of those preferring cremation to interment is very slight.

—Many of the Connecticut clergymen have declared themselves weary of the old, extemporé fashion of conducting funeral services. They also raise their united voice of protestation against that time-honored stumbling-block, the funeral sermon. They agree, that, if something like the Episcopal funeral service could be adopted, the relief would be great. They would pronounce the service in all the beauty of its simplicity, omitting the sermon, and leaving mourners to think well or ill of the deceased, according to their fancy or their information. A great many people will agree that there are few more odious excrescences on public religious exercises than the obituary sermon. It generally contains all the demerits of obituary poetry without the merit of brevity, which the poetry generally has.

—No attempt is made in the Southern papers to conceal the humiliation they feel over the defalcations of Polk and Vincent. They do not mince words in speaking of the matter. The Charleston *News and Courier* says: "These officials must be made to understand, that, when they misapply for any reason the money intrusted to them, they are thieves, and nothing but thieves, and will be branded as thieves and treated as thieves."

—During the last epidemic of typhoid fever, the hospitals of Paris contained from two thousand to four thousand patients, in whose treatment sulphate of quinine was largely employed by the advice of several prominent physicians. The result, far from answering expectations, was most unsatisfactory in numerous cases, several of the patients who took the sulphate of quinine dying under the treatment. These unlooked-for results led to a careful investigation of the sulphate supplied, when a startling fact was ascertained. The boxes containing it inclosed a layer of genuine sulphate of quinine, but the rest of the contents, hidden under this uppermost layer, consisted of cinchonine, a vegetable alkali derived from quinine, but producing absolutely opposite effects. The hospitals receive their various supplies under contract with different dealers, and, when the contractor who furnished the quinine was asked for an explanation, he professed great astonishment, but alleged that he bought the quinine from a firm in Milan, which was found to be the fact. This experience caused suspicion as to the quality of other medicines furnished to the hospitals, and now charges of wholesale adulteration and substitution are about to be investigated by the Conseil d'Hygiène.

—Some of the Italians who land at Castle Garden, New York, and immediately scatter themselves among the boarding-houses in the slums, are so dirty and degraded that the impression has gone abroad that all Italians who come here from abroad are of the same class. Even experienced city missionaries have spoken of these as a hard lot, offering nothing but discouragement to Christian effort. The actual condition of the work done among the Italians by Grace Church Mission shows that the general estimate of Italian morals is too low. A confirmation service was held at Grace Chapel recently, when Bishop Potter, assisted by Bishop Seymour, of Springfield, confirmed sixty Italians. The Rev. Dr. Stander, who has charge of the Italian mission, preached the sermon. He says that during the nine years' work of this mission about a thousand Italians have made profession of religion. This fact ought to be an encouragement to other Christian workers to do something for the conversion of the very degraded Italians who are herded together in the low tenements in a most wretched manner.

## FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, February 22.

THE dulness and demoralization of the iron industry are facts too evident for any sort of doubt or denial, and the reports of failures here and there fix the seriousness of the check which this great branch of manufacturing has suffered. The stock quotations given below, and compared with those of last week, show a decidedly lower range, and as this is in the face of a very easy money market it indicates a stagnated condition. Money is abundant in all directions; the Bank of England, having reduced its rate from five per cent. to four, has again reduced it to three and a half. The condition of the Western crops begins to excite some concern, it being feared that the great amount of rain and severe freezing weather may have injured the winter wheat.

In the New York market yesterday sales were irregular. The closing prices (bids), of principal stocks, as compared with those a week ago, were as follows:

	February 21.	February 14.
Central Pacific, . . . . .	79 3/4	80 3/4
Canada Southern, . . . . .	64 1/4	66 1/2
Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, . . . . .		5
Denver and Rio Grande, . . . . .	43 3/4	43 3/4
Delaware and Hudson, . . . . .	105 3/4	106 1/4
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, . . . . .	119 3/4	119 3/4
Erie, . . . . .	34 3/4	36 3/4
Lake Shore, . . . . .	107 3/4	108 3/4
Louisville and Nashville, . . . . .	52 3/4	54 1/4
Michigan Central, . . . . .	90 1/4	94 1/2
Missouri Pacific, . . . . .	99 3/4	101 3/4
Northwestern, common, . . . . .	128 3/4	130
New York Central, . . . . .	124 3/4	125 1/4
New Jersey Central, . . . . .	68 3/4	71 3/4
Ontario and Western, . . . . .	25 1/4	25 1/2
Omaha, . . . . .	45 1/4	45 3/4
Omaha, preferred, . . . . .	103 1/4	103 3/4
Pacific Mail, . . . . .	39 3/4	41 1/4
St. Paul, . . . . .	98 3/4	101 3/4
Texas Pacific, . . . . .	37 3/4	39 3/4
Union Pacific, . . . . .	93 3/4	93 3/4
Wabash, . . . . .	27 1/4	30 1/4
Wabash, preferred, . . . . .	45 1/4	50 3/4
Western Union, . . . . .	80 3/4	81 1/4

The following were the quotations (sales,) of leading Philadelphia stocks in yesterday's market, as compared with that a week ago:

	February 21.	February 14.
Pennsylvania Railroad, . . . . .	59	59 1/2
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, . . . . .	25 1/2	27
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., . . . . .	38 3/4	39
Lehigh Valley Railroad, . . . . .	64 3/4	65
Northern Pacific, common, . . . . .	45 3/4	47
Northern Pacific, preferred, . . . . .	80 3/8	82 1/4
Northern Central Railroad, . . . . .		55
Buffalo, New York and Pittsburgh Railroad, . . . . .	15 3/4	16 1/8
North Pennsylvania Railroad, . . . . .		67
United Companies of New Jersey Railroad, . . . . .	191	190

Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Western stock, heretofore reported by that name, now appears as Buffalo, New York and Pittsburgh, in consequence of a corporation merger. The transactions yesterday in the Philadelphia list were large as to Reading, of which 11,072 shares were nominally sold. The market closed steady.

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5s, 1881, continued at 3 1/2, . . . . .	103 3/4	
United States 4 1/2s, 1891, registered, . . . . .	112 3/4	113
United States 4 1/2s, 1891, coupon, . . . . .	113 3/4	114
United States 4s, 1907, registered, . . . . .	119 1/2	119 3/4
United States 4s, 1907, coupon, . . . . .	119 1/2	119 3/4
United States 3s, registered, . . . . .	103 3/4	104 1/8
United States currency 6s, 1895, . . . . .	128	
United States currency 6s, 1896, . . . . .	129	
United States currency 6s, 1897, . . . . .	130	
United States currency 6s, 1898, . . . . .	130	
United States currency 6s, 1899, . . . . .	130	

The statement of the New York banks on the 17th instant showed a loss in surplus reserve of \$2,744,875, leaving then \$3,674,825 in excess of legal requirements. The principal items were:

	February 10.	February 17.	Differences.
Loans, . . . . .	\$321,491,200	\$323,352,100	Inc. \$1,860,900
Specie, . . . . .	62,402,500	59,999,300	Dec. 2,403,200
Legal tenders, . . . . .	21,794,800	21,353,700	Dec. 441,100
Deposits, . . . . .	311,110,400	310,712,700	Dec. 397,700
Circulation, . . . . .	16,463,700	16,543,000	Inc. 79,300

The Philadelphia banks, in their statement of the same date, showed a decrease in reserve of \$311,059. Their principal figures were as follows:

	February 10.	February 17.	Differences.
Loans, . . . . .	\$75,342,721	\$75,565,199	Inc. \$222,478
Reserve, . . . . .	19,417,440	19,106,381	Dec. 311,059
National bank notes, . . . . .	628,737	565,503	Dec. 63,234
Due from banks, . . . . .	4,586,586	4,990,72	Inc. 403,986
Due to banks, . . . . .	13,593,346	14,108,191	Inc. 514,845
Deposits, . . . . .	52,898,598	52,756,846	Dec. 141,752
Circulation, . . . . .	9,757,016	9,781,891	Inc. 24,875

Further steps have been taken in the direction of building the proposed new line of railroad between Philadelphia and Baltimore. A merger has been effected of the Delaware Western Railroad (extending westward from Wilmington, Del., nineteen miles, to Landenberg, just over the line in Pennsylvania,) and the Baltimore and Philadelphia, the latter being simply a paper line as yet. The consolidated road is called the Baltimore and Philadelphia, the officers being: President, James B. Washington, Allegheny City, Pa.; Vice-President, Robert Garrett, Baltimore; Treasurer, W. H. Gams, Baltimore; Secretary, John C. Farra, Wilmington. The capital stock is five million dollars, in shares of fifty dollars.

Sir Leonard Tilley, the Canadian Minister of Finance, has obtained leave from the House of Commons to bring in a bill authorizing the Governor and Council to raise by a loan of four per cent. such sum of money as may be required to pay off the Canadian consolidated five per cent. loan, which matures January 1st, 1885. In 1860, a five per cent. loan of £6,446,636 was raised, and on January 1st last there was a sinking fund of £1,381,325, leaving the amount to be redeemed £5,065,310.

The Reading Railroad receivers report \$664,877 net earnings for January, against \$646,913 in the previous January. The net earnings for the two months of the Company's fiscal year that have passed were \$1,508,661, against \$1,584,456 last year. The coal tonnage for the month was 576,211, an increase of 68,064 tons; tons of merchandise, 529,833, a decrease of 63,258 tons; number of passengers, 948,282, an increase of 49,682; total coal mined from lands owned and controlled, and from leasehold estates, 365,695 tons, an increase of 35,557 tons.

The export of specie from New York last week was \$242,575, the whole of it being silver, and all in American bars, except about forty-five thousand dollars, which were in Mexican dollars. The specie import amounted to \$76,922. So far this year, the net outgo of specie has been a little over a million of dollars, against six and three-quarter millions for the same time last year. It has been, too, almost entirely in silver.

Up to the 13th instant, inclusive, the exports of all sorts, exclusive of specie, from New York, since the beginning of the year, had amounted to forty-three and one-quarter millions, against forty millions for the corresponding time of last year, and forty-five and three-quarter millions for the same time in 1881. The imports of general merchandise at New York had been rather less than last year, so far, but considerably greater than in 1881.

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR; MOST PEOPLE NEGLECT IT. WHO MINDS IT? Yet a cold may turn to consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a cold in time, then; that is, take Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the well-known standard remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, and all pulmonary complaints, and your cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger.